

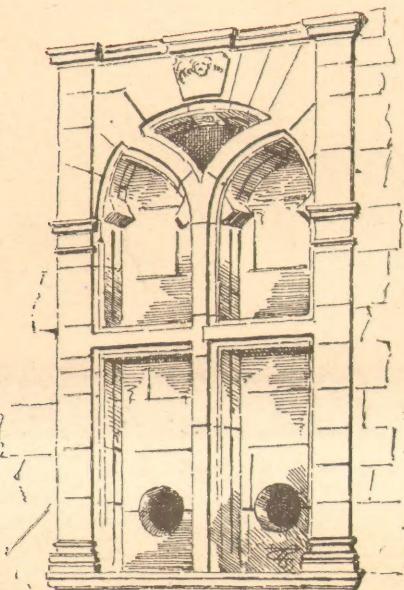
NATIONAL ART SURVEY OF SCOTLAND

EXAMPLES OF
SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURE
FROM THE 12TH TO THE 17TH CENTURY

A SERIES OF REPRODUCTIONS FROM THE
NATIONAL ART SURVEY DRAWINGS, PUBLISHED BY
A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND AND
THE INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

Edited by

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SIR ROBERT LORIMER, A.R.A., R.S.A.



WINDOW IN BALLINGRY PARISH CHURCH
FIFESHIRE

1923

NATIONAL ART SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.

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1923.

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LINCLUDEN COLLEGE CHURCH, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

(PLATES I TO 16.)

This, one of the finest churches in Scotland, dating from late in the fourteenth century, is situated about two miles from Dumfries railway station, crossing the river Nith by the ancient bridge.

There was a nunnery here, founded about 1164, and the nuns remained in possession until about the year 1381. We learn, from a Bull by Benedict XIII. at Avignon, that fifteen years later the place was served by a provost and eight perpetual chaplains, and that twenty-four poor men were there sustained, the nuns having departed. The Bull was obtained on a petition by Archibald, third Earl of Douglas ("The Grim"), as patron of the church, the object being to obtain facilities for the correction and punishment of transgressions committed by the chaplains and parsons of the said church, without having recourse to the ordinary of the diocese, fifty miles away in Glasgow.*

The buildings are in a state of ruin, and there remain only the south aisle wall of the nave, the south transept, and indications of the north aisle. The chancel is a small single chamber, about forty-four feet by twenty feet, and thirty-two feet high to apex of groin ceiling. Above this was an arched chamber, about ten feet high, of which the springers of the stone ribs remain, with the corbels for supporting the timber floor. The window of this chamber is seen in the east gable. There was also an upper chamber over the south transept. A solid stone rood screen encloses the chancel at the west end, having a centre doorway over which there is a grand sculptural display, much decayed, on two projecting cornices of the screen platform. A wheel-stair, as shown on plan, gave access to this platform, but it is not clear how the upper chambers were reached.

The interior of this small chancel is most impressive, and when once seen will not readily be forgotten. There is a wealth and beauty of detail not often found within such small compass. Taking into account the fine masonry and beautiful red sandstone, and after making due allowance for its ruinous condition, it will be readily allowed that this is one of the most precious things of the kind we have in Scotland. Some idea of its charm may be obtained from the sketch (Plate 2) and the photograph.

On the north wall there is the splendid monument to Margaret, daughter of King Robert III., and his Queen, Annabella Drummond. She was the wife of Shakespeare's "renowned Douglas" (King Henry IV.), Archibald, fourth Earl. He went to France with a large force in 1424 to assist Charles VII. in his war against England, and for his prowess was created Marshal of France and Duke of Touraine. He fell in the Battle of Verneuil along with his son, both being buried in the Cathedral of Tours. Lady Margaret survived him for about twenty-five years, living at Thrieve. It will be observed that the inscription on the monument gives no reference to her French title of Duchess of Touraine. A few years before she died she wrote Charles claiming her tierce and arrears, but through mistakes and misunderstandings she gained nothing, and it is easy to understand why there is no mention of any French honours.

* This Bull was published for the first time in the *Scottish Antiquary*, October 1898, its existence being previously unknown.

The arms on the monument, reading from left to right, are:—(1) Annandale; (2) a lion rampant, for Galloway; (3) three stars for Murray of Bothwell; (4) Douglas; (5) defaced; (6) Drummond; (7) Stewart; (8) defaced; (9) Atholl. At the apex are three cups for the office of cupbearer. The pendent tracery of the slightly pointed arch is broken.* The recumbent figure was long missing, but by the exertions of the late P. MacGregor Chalmers, LL.D., it was brought back.† The monument is an integral part of the church, just as are the sedilia and piscina, both of which are beautiful fragments. Further heraldic details are shown on Plate 15.

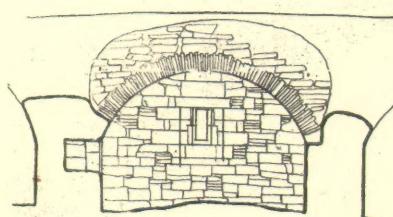
The east side of the quadrangle remains, extending north for about one hundred feet towards the river Cluden. There are five vaulted cellars, and a large staircase tower leading to the upper floors, now ruined, with a sacristy entering by a charming doorway down steps from the chancel. This sacristy was groin vaulted.

Fortunately, it has been possible to present a drawing of the only piece of woodwork known in connection with the college. It is a part of two of the stalls now preserved in the church of Terregles. The lower part is entire, with the miserere-seat and carving complete. There are also the carved posts of the upper part, but, unfortunately, the canopy and most of the back boards are lost. A painted figure of the Virgin appears on one or two of the remaining boards. This belonged to the late James Barbour, Architect, Dumfries, who allowed the same to be copied.

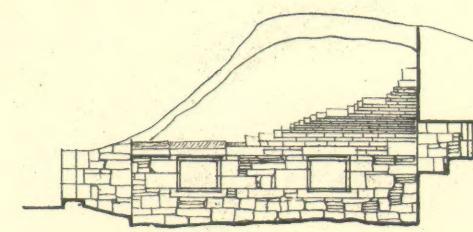
* The window tracery has been a conspicuous feature of the church, but most of it has been destroyed. From what remains, some restorations have been effected, as will be seen in the plates, as also in Billings' *Baronial Antiquities*.

† See *A Scots Medieval Architect*, by the late MacGregor Chalmers. Also *Archæological Collections, Ayrshire and Galloway*, vol. x. page 99; *Chron. of Lincluden*, by W. M'Dowal; *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments*, 5th Report.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

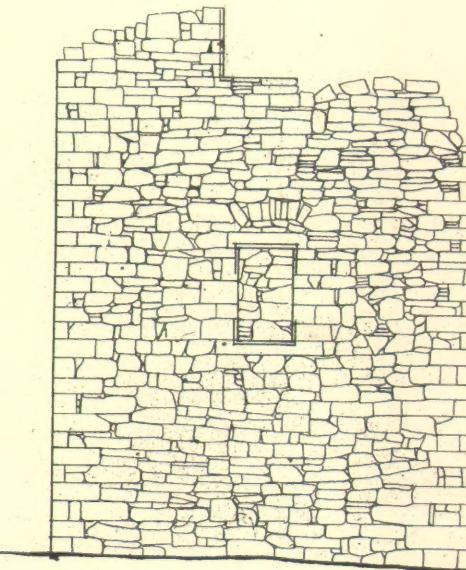


SECTION THROUGH BB

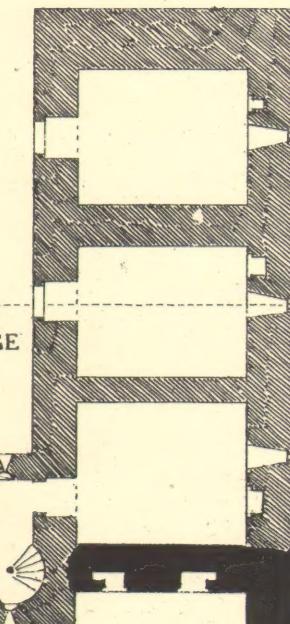


SECTION THROUGH AA

10 5 0 10 20 30 40
FEET



NORTH ELEVATION

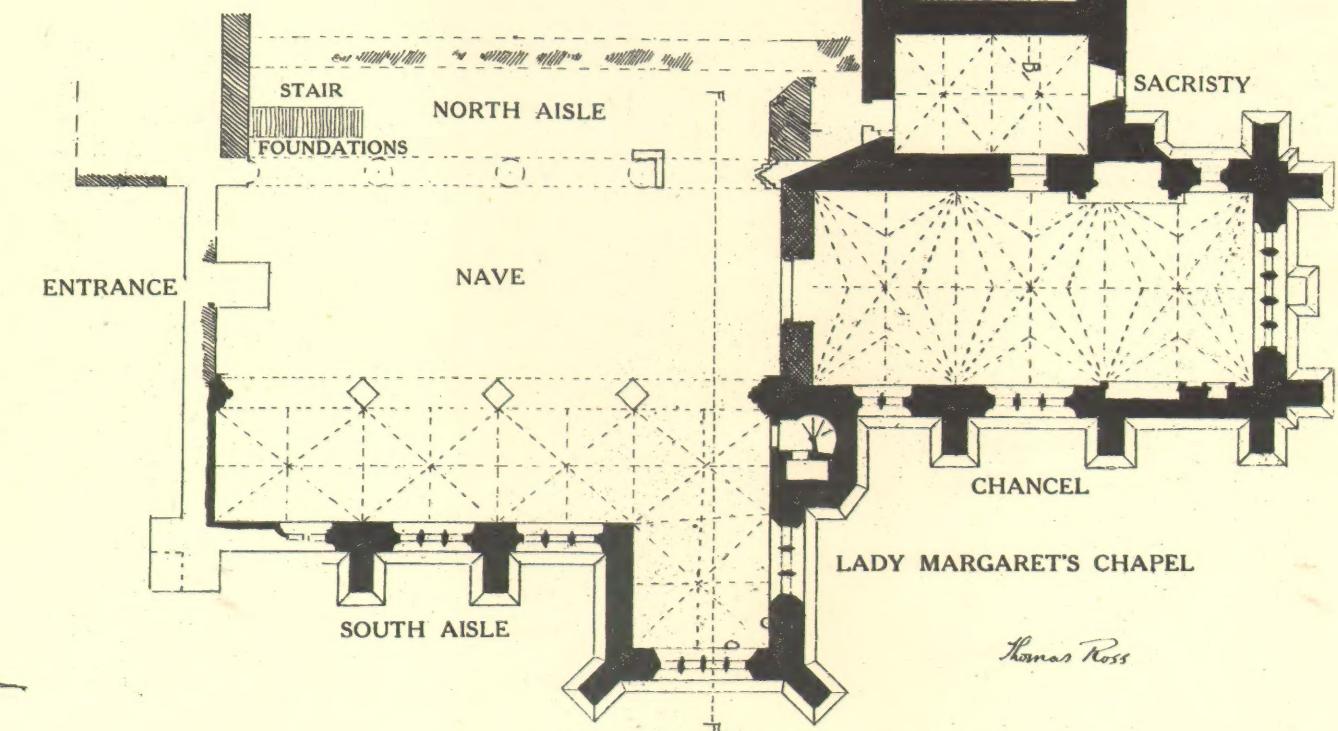


CELLARAGE

ENTRANCE
STAIRCASE

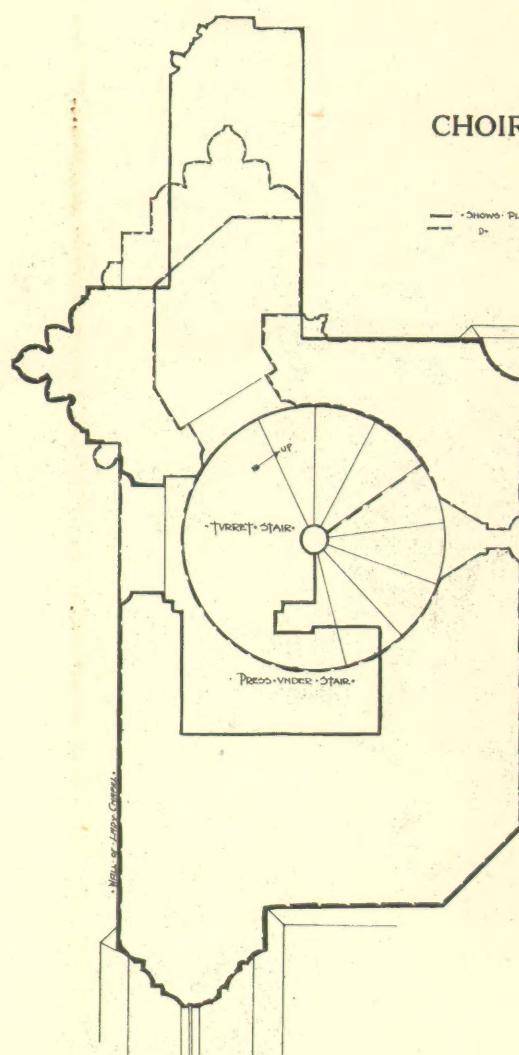
A-A B-B C-C

SACRISTY



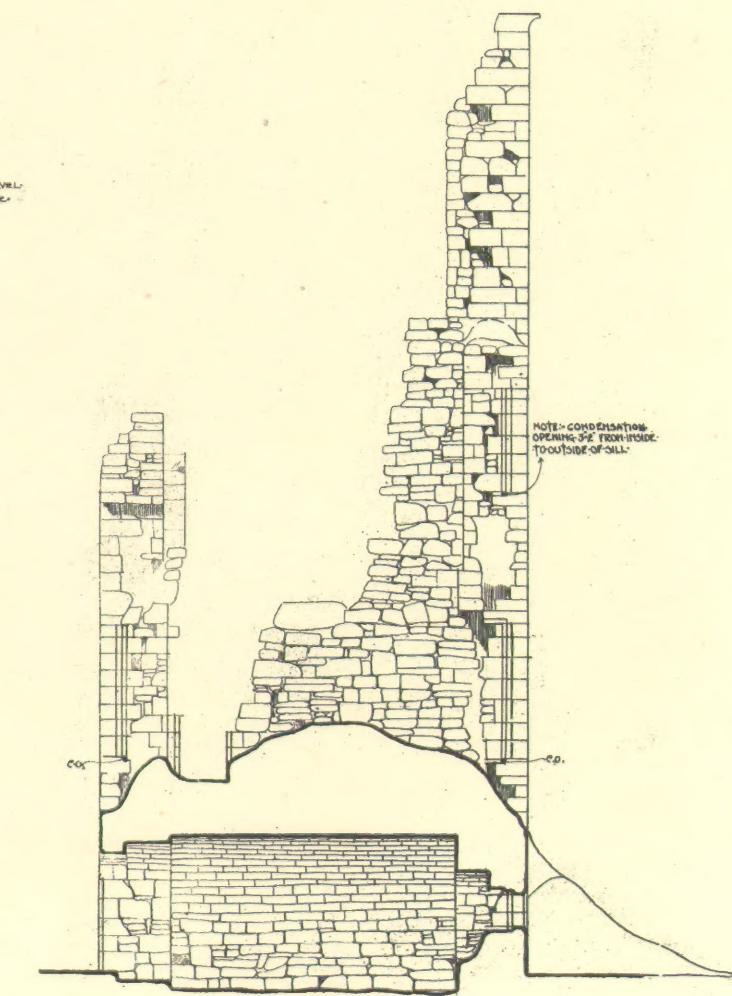
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
FEET

Thomas Ross

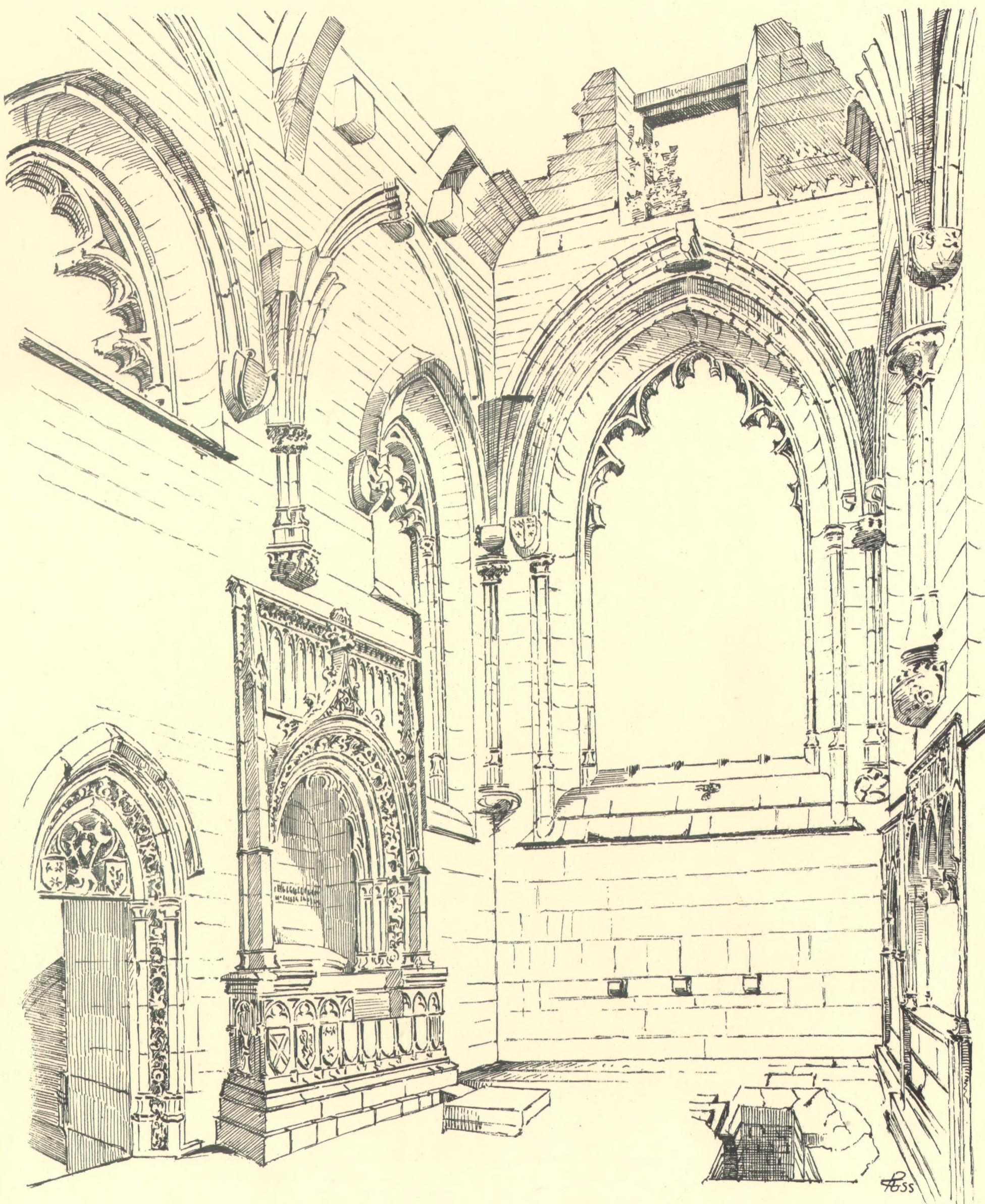


SECTION THROUGH CC

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
FEET

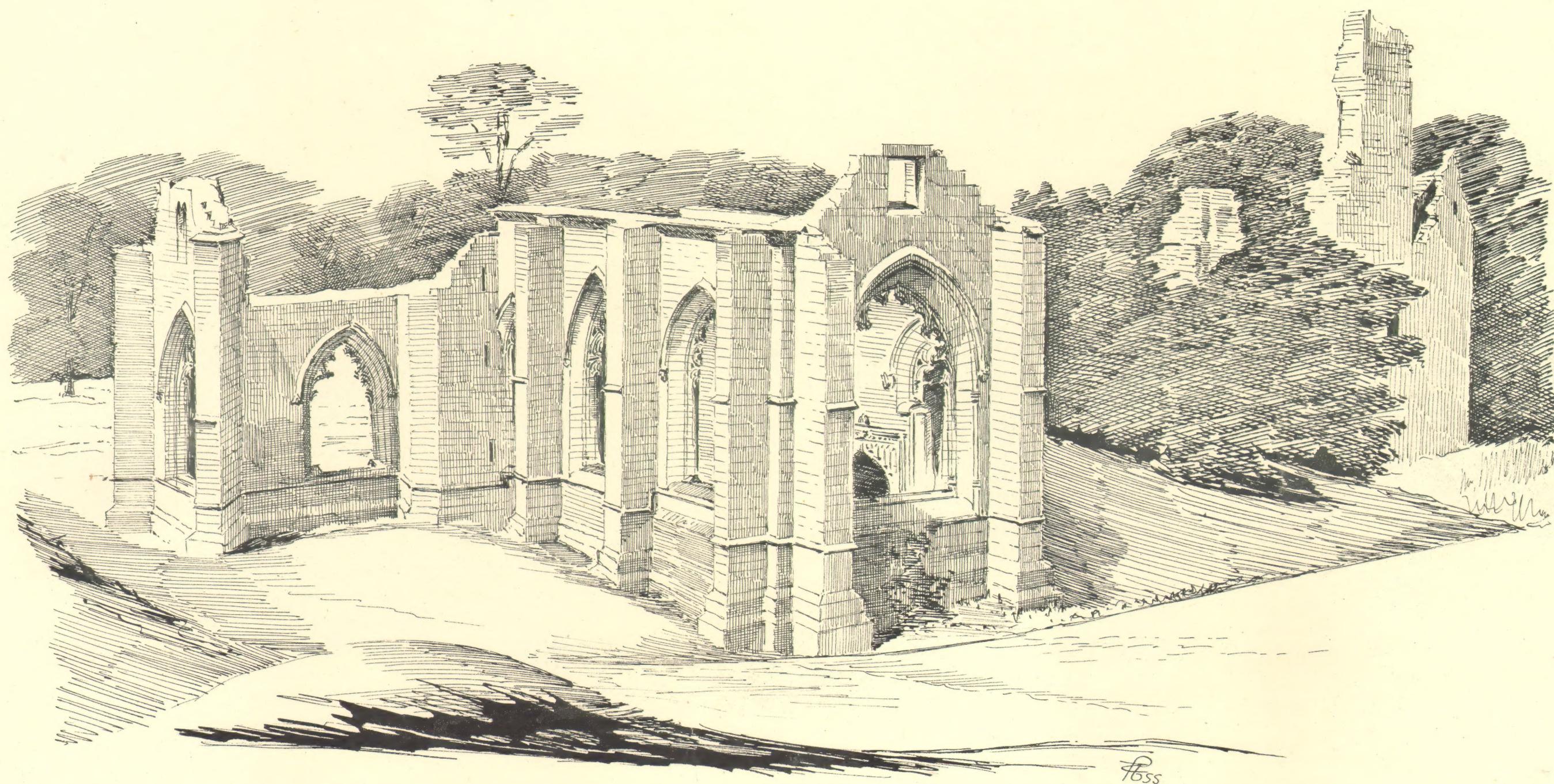


LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.



INTERIOR OF CHURCH LOOKING NORTH-EAST

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.



VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

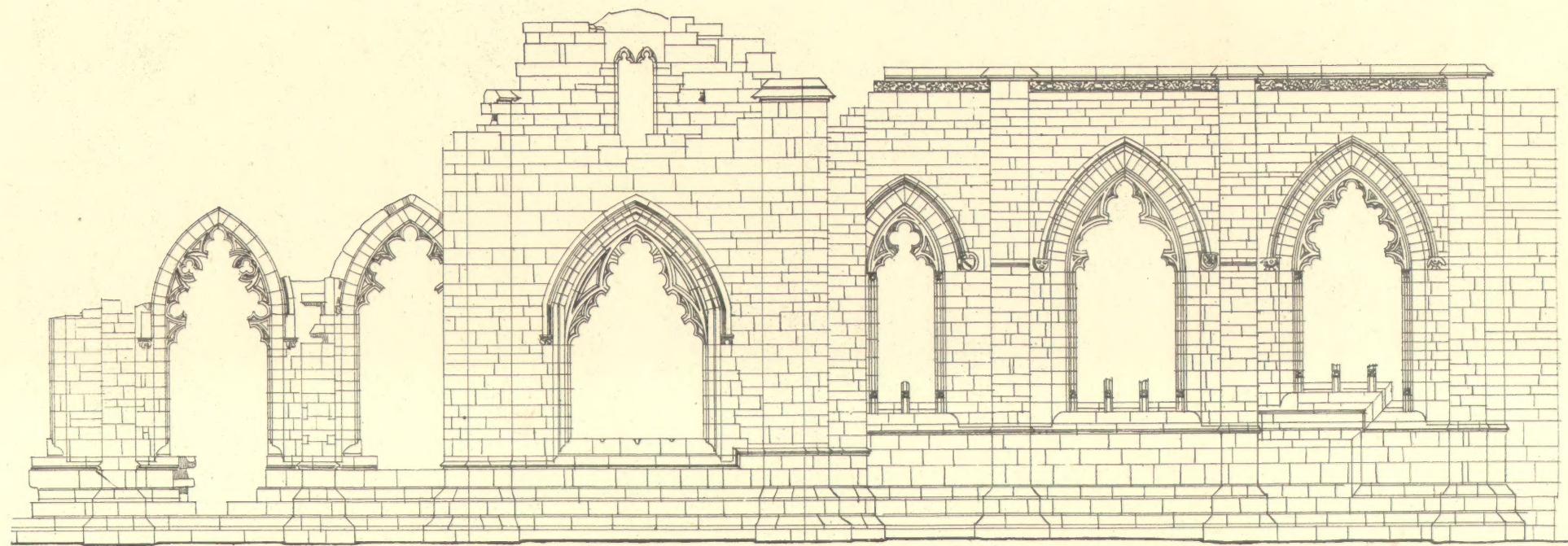


MONUMENT AND DOORWAY ON NORTH WALL

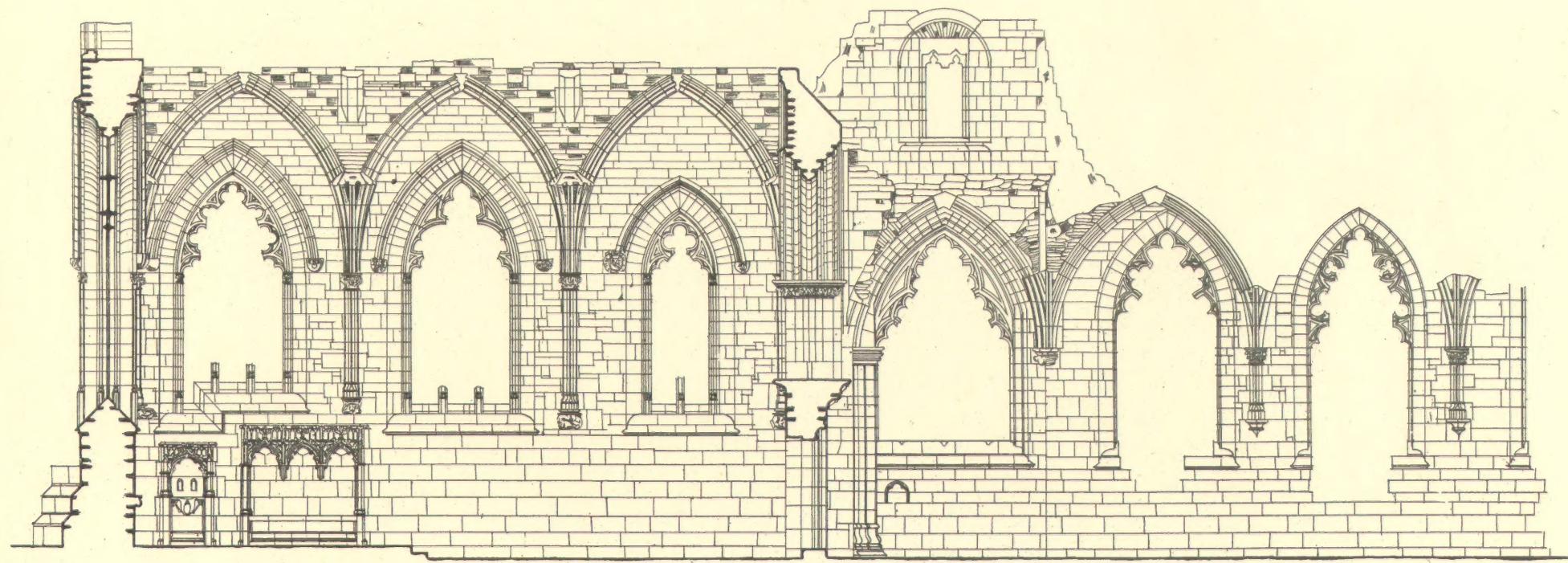


ROOD SCREEN AND SOUTH TRANSEPT

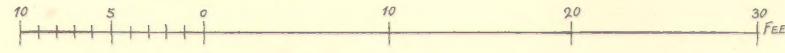
LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.



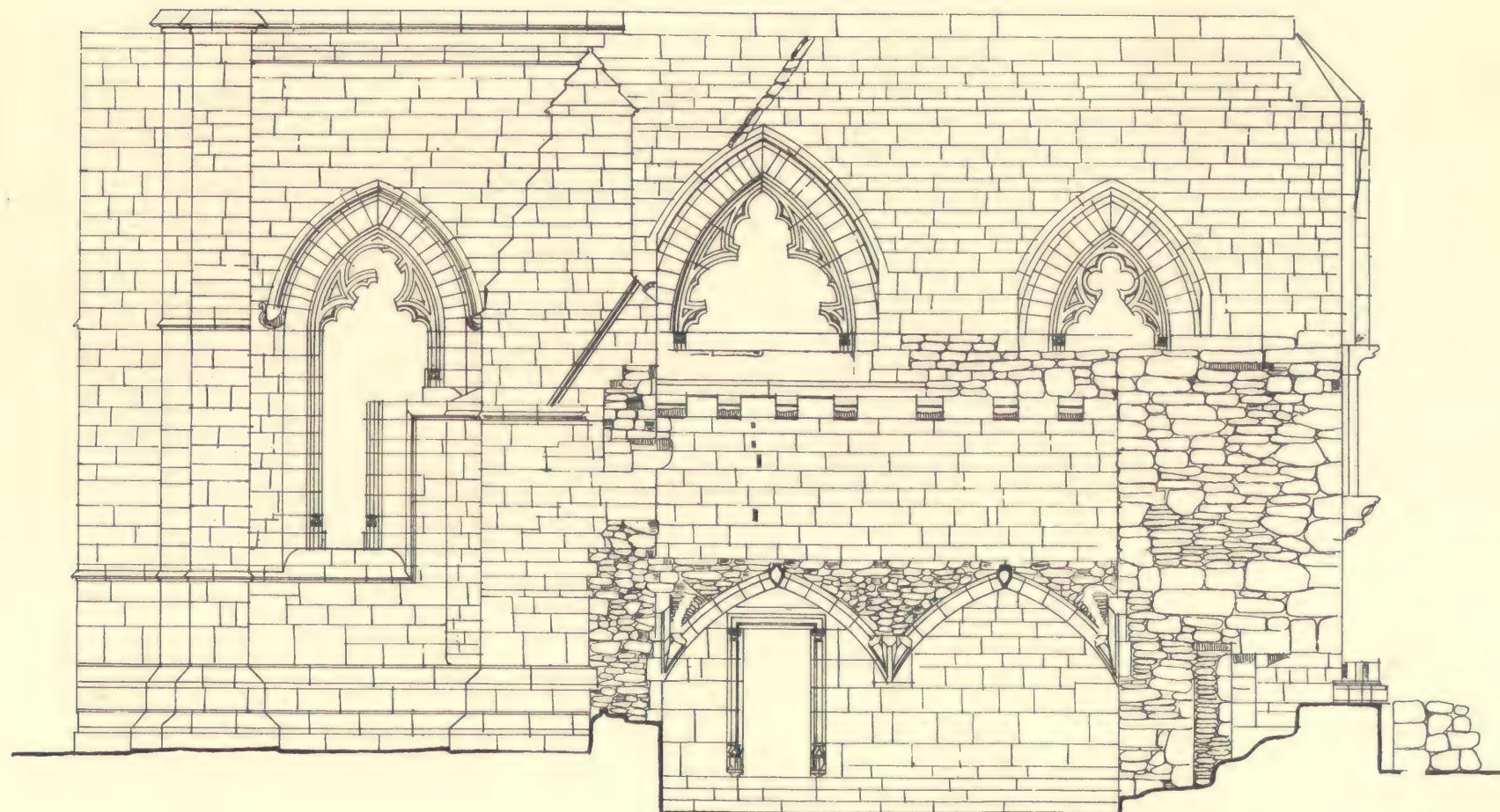
SOUTH ELEVATION



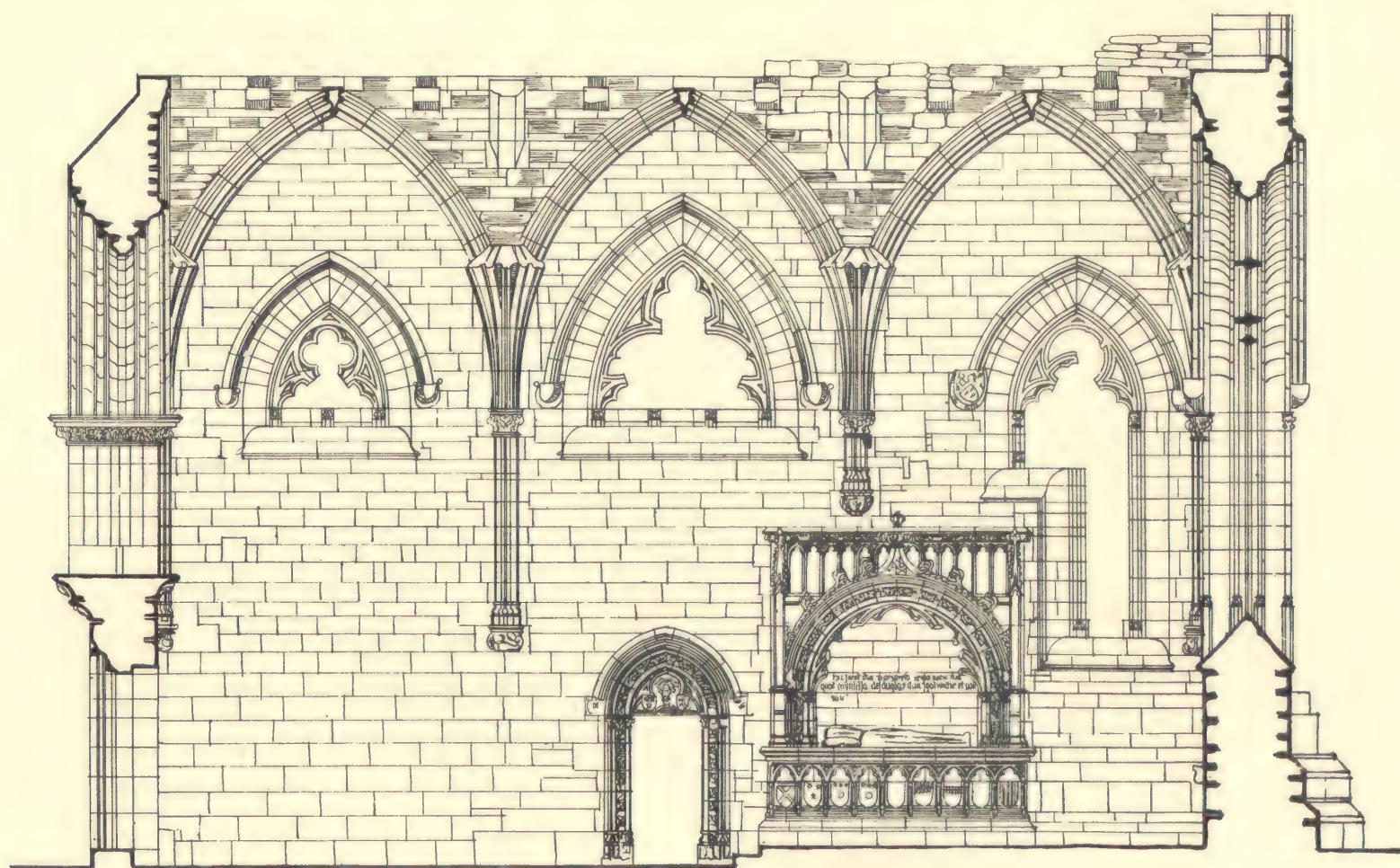
LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING SOUTH



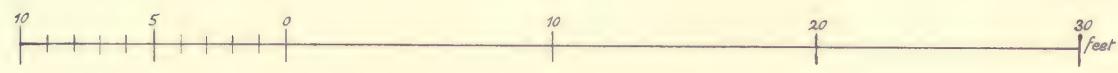
LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.
ELEVATIONS OF NORTH WALL OF CHOIR



NORTH ELEVATION, OUTSIDE

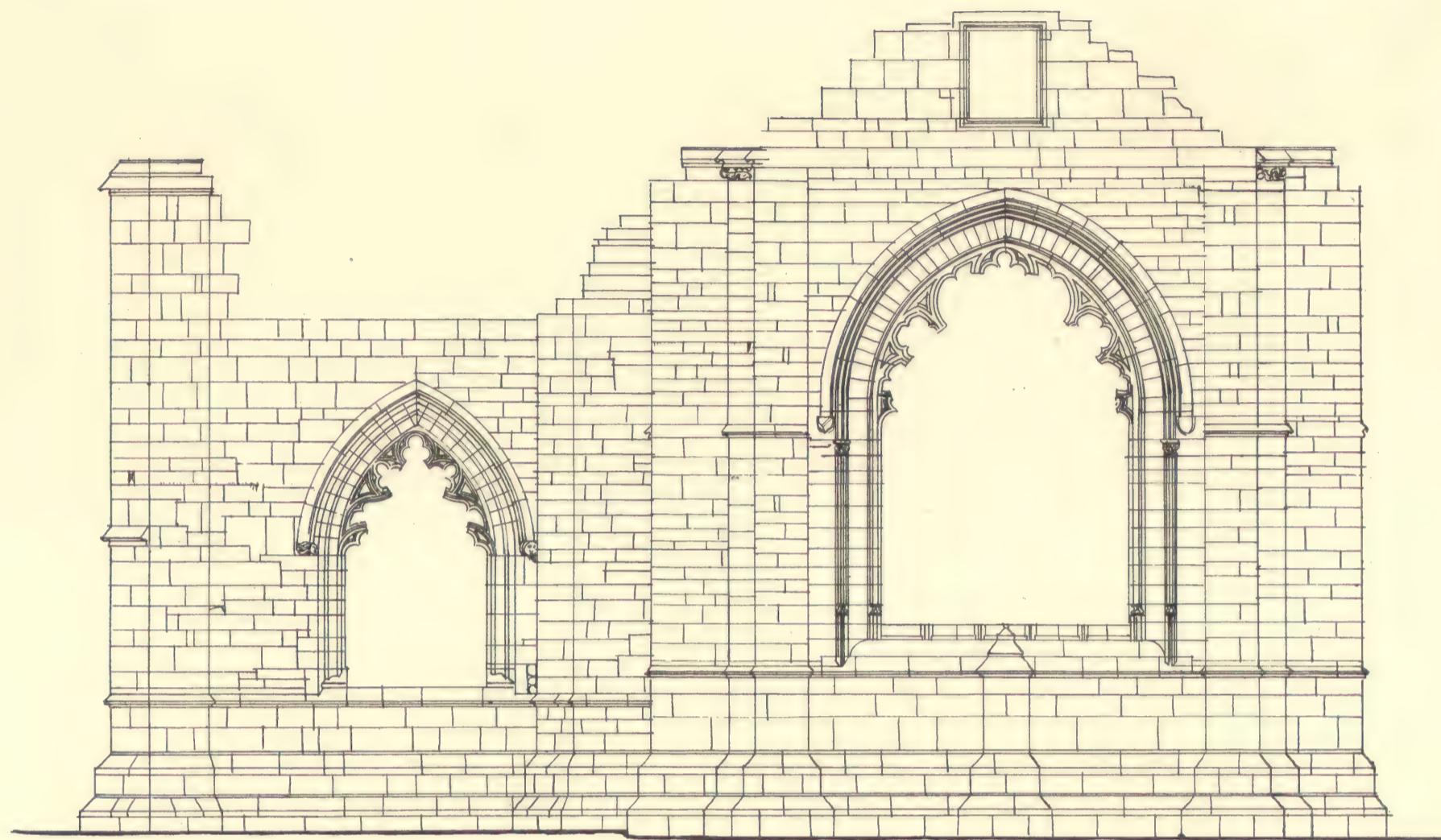


NORTH ELEVATION, INSIDE

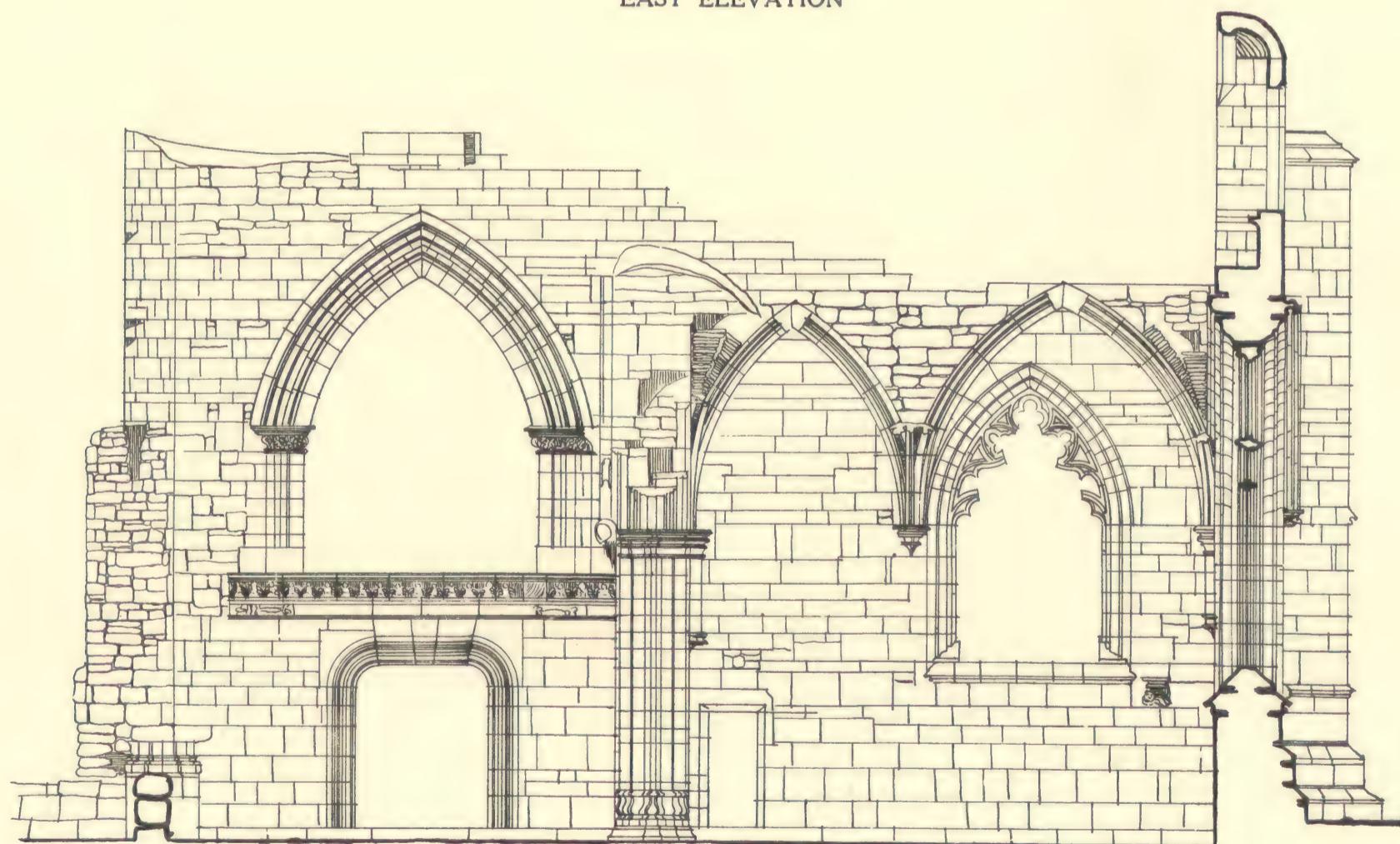


LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

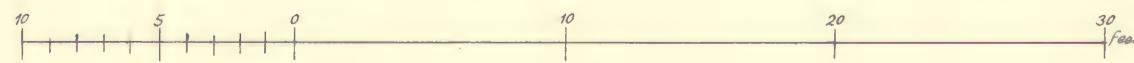
EAST ELEVATION AND SECTION THROUGH F.F



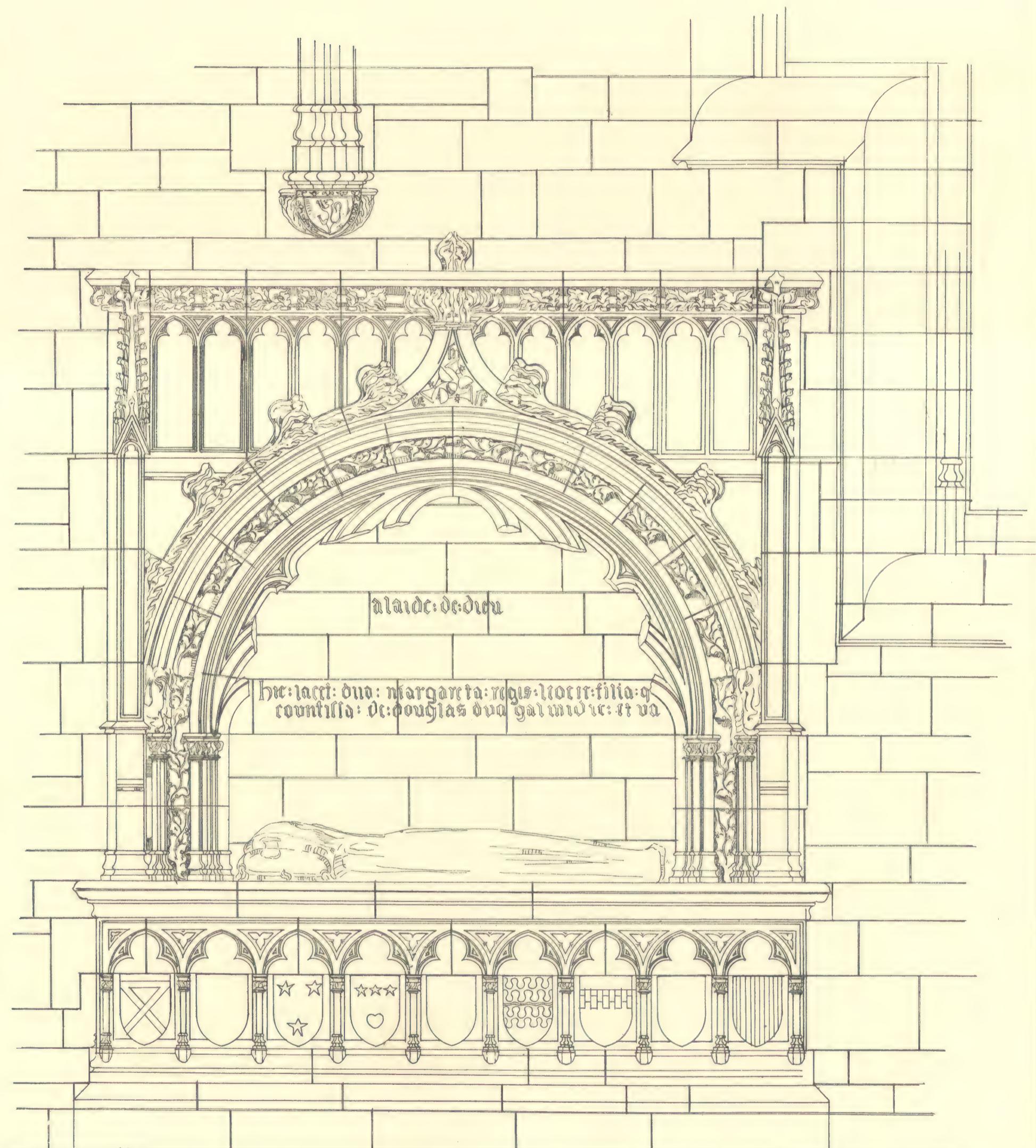
EAST ELEVATION



SECTION THROUGH F.F



LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

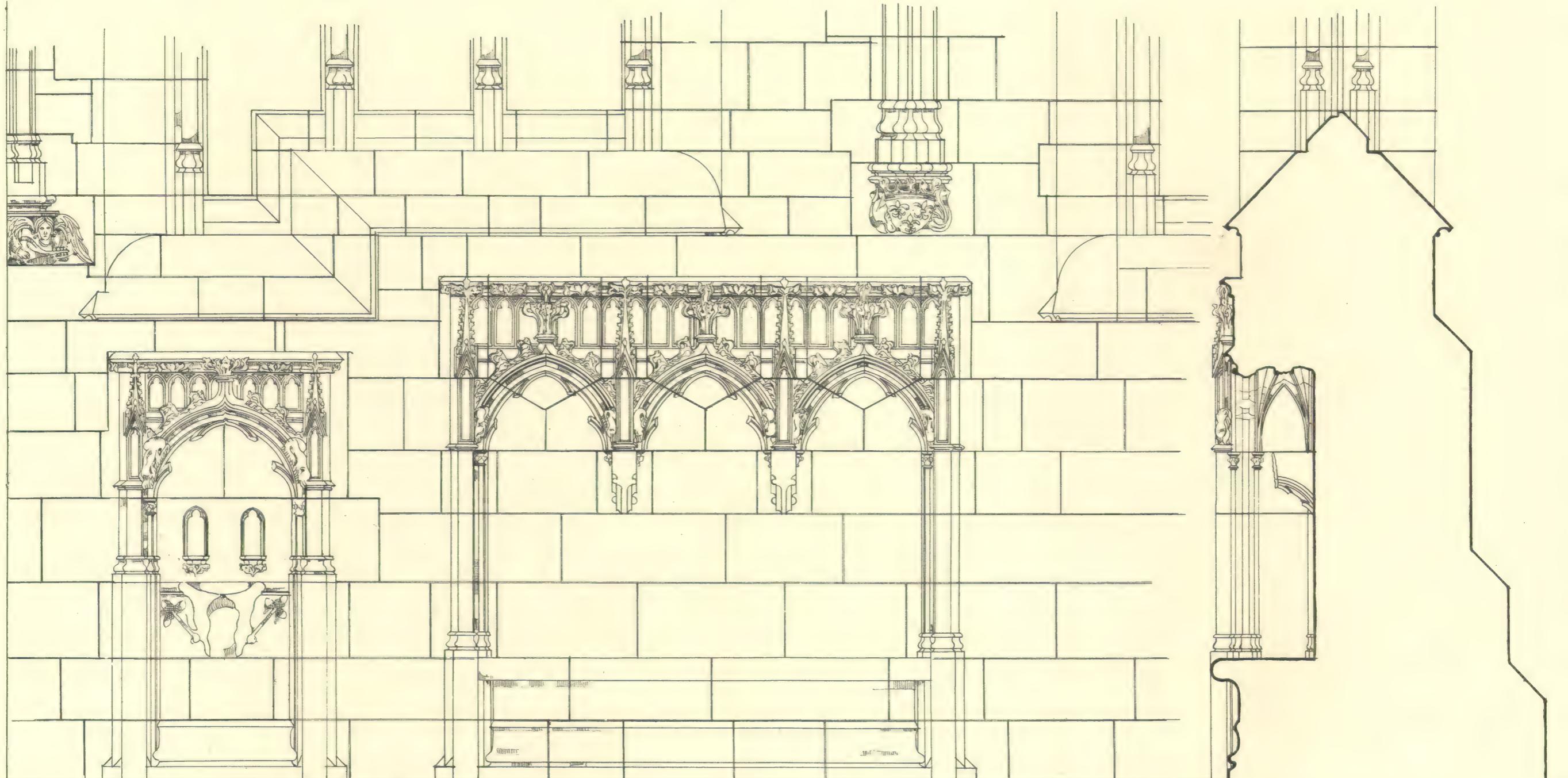


MONUMENT TO MARGARET, COUNTESS OF DOUGLAS

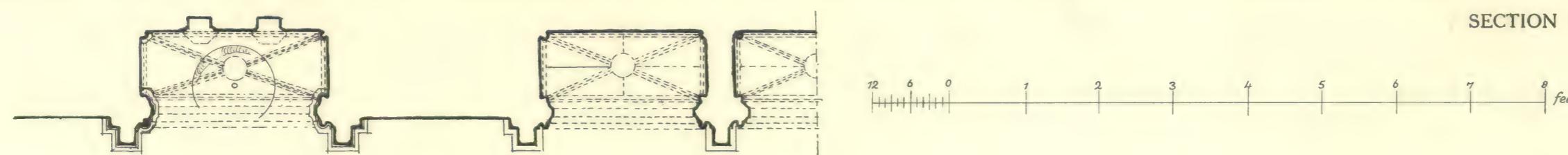
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LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

PISCINA AND SEDILIAE

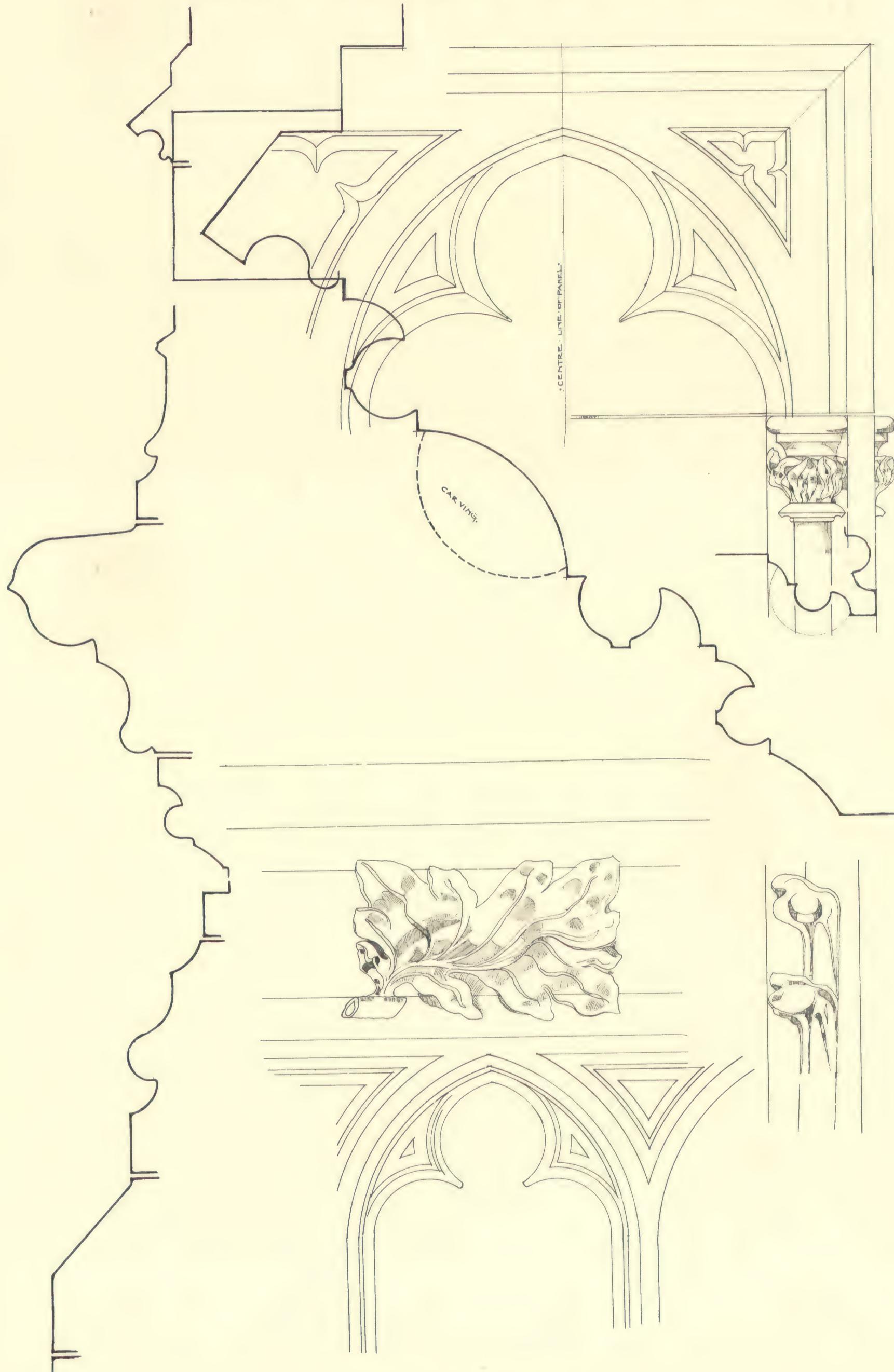


SECTION THROUGH SEDILIAE



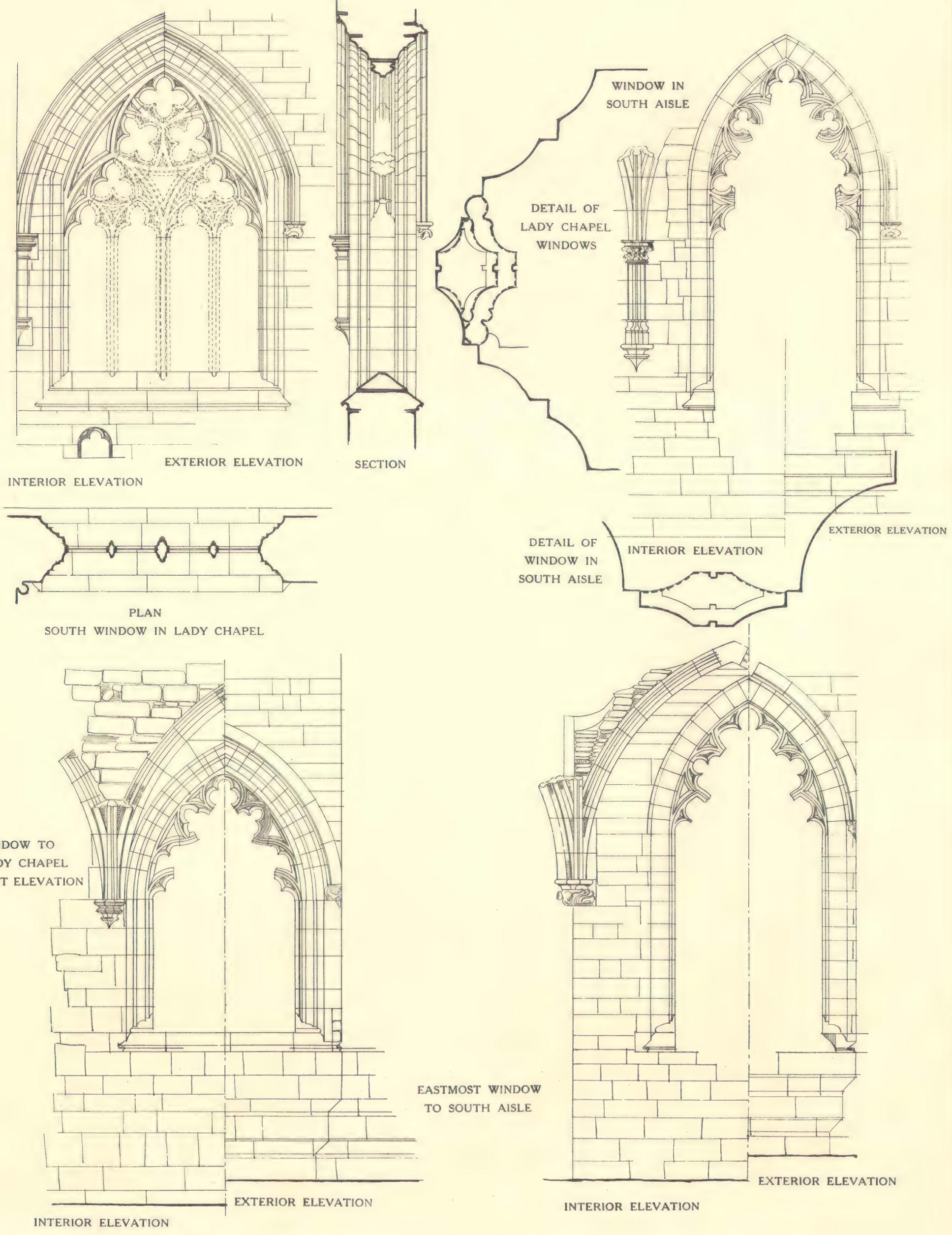
PLAN

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.



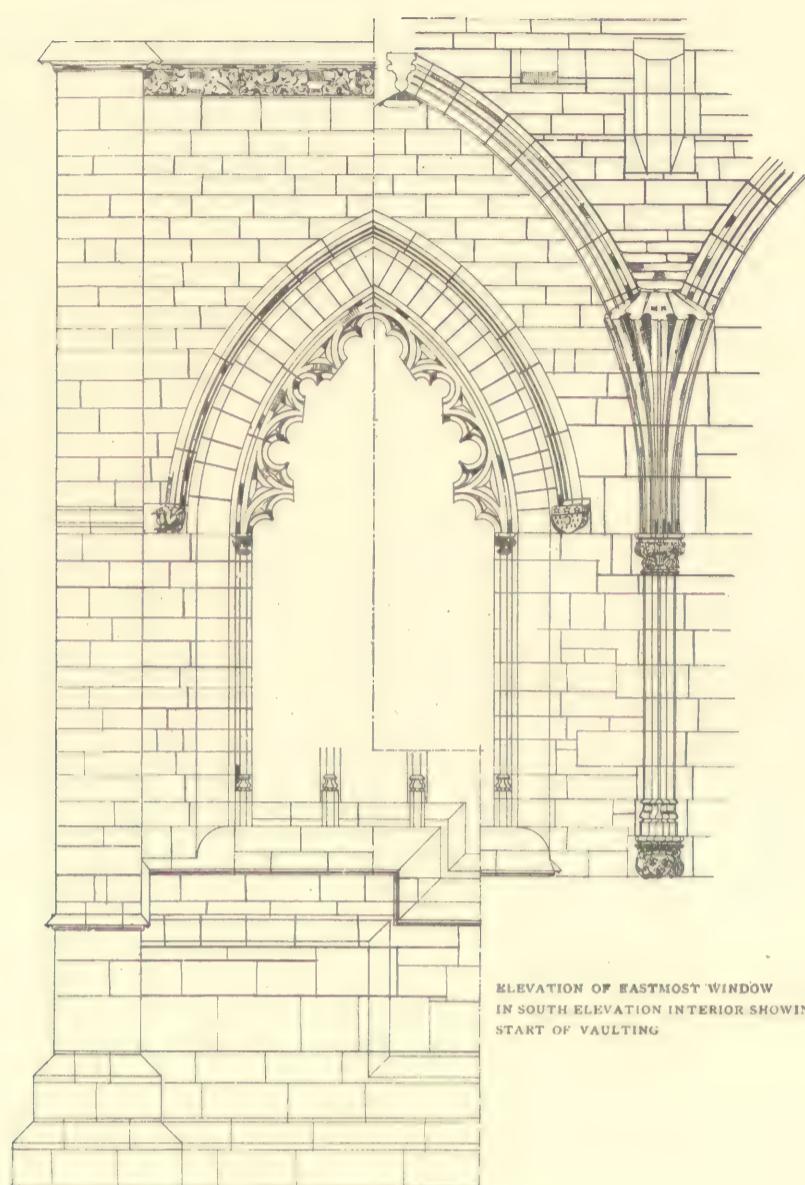
DETAILS OF MONUMENT

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.
WINDOWS OF LADY CHAPEL AND SOUTH AISLE

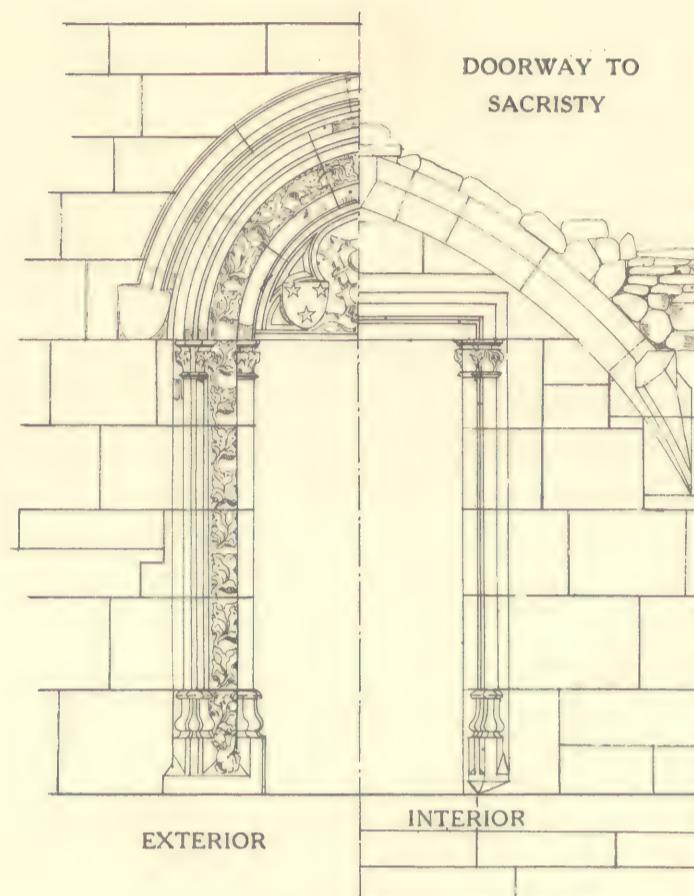


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LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

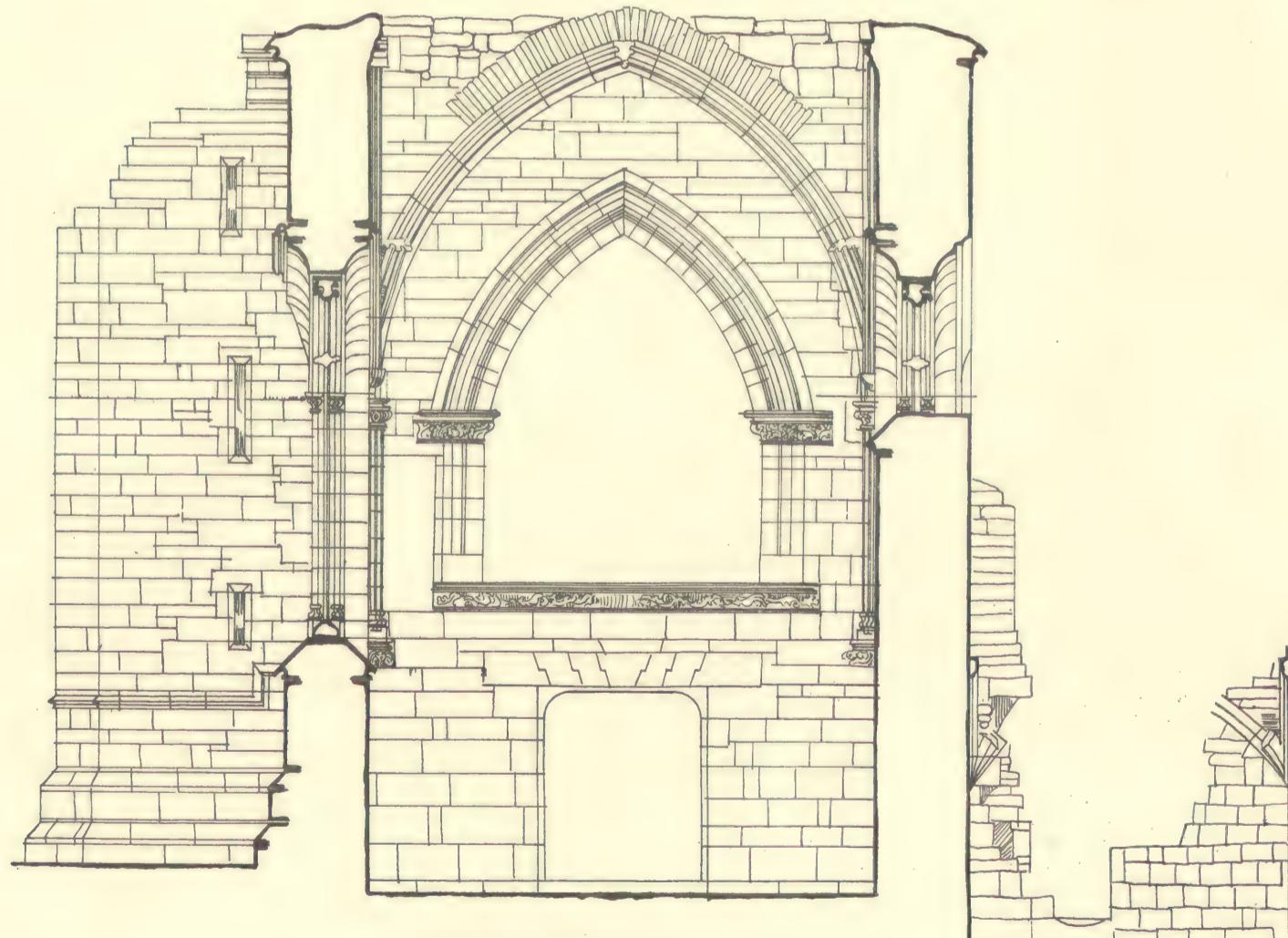


12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FEET



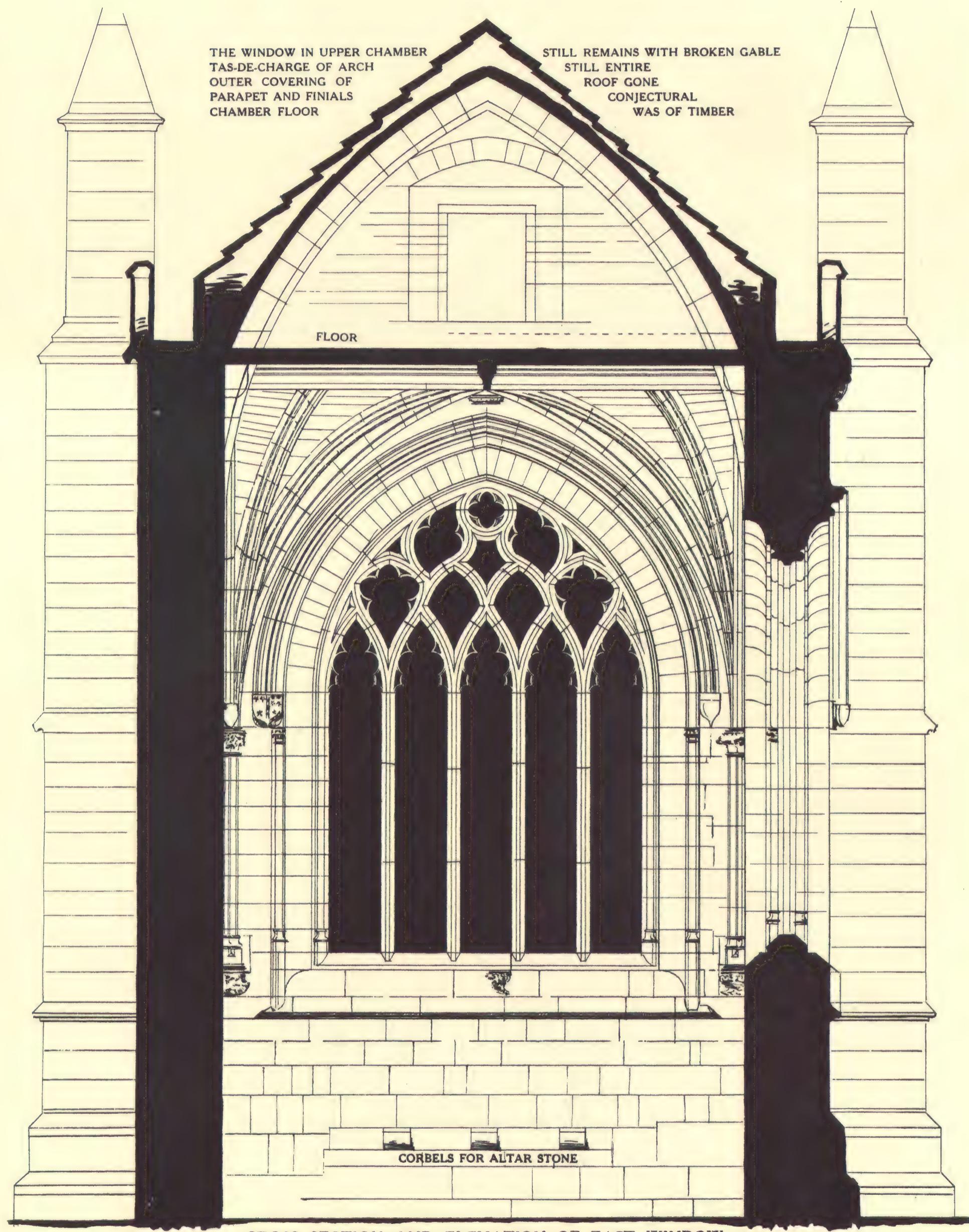
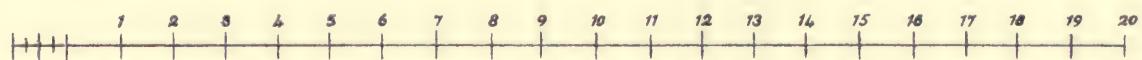
DETAIL OF DOORWAY TO SACRISTY AND MONUMENT TO MARGARET, COUNTESS OF DOUGLAS

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 FEET



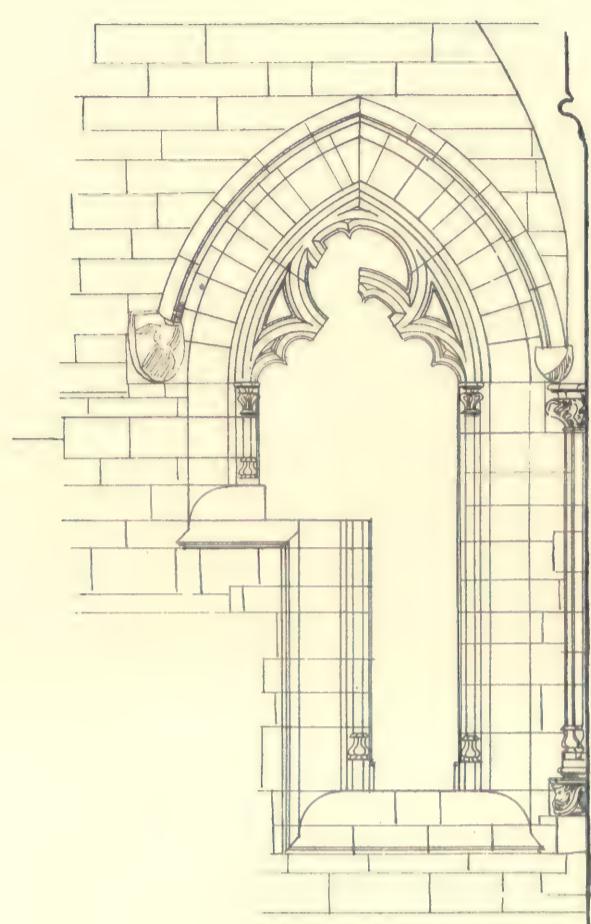
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LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

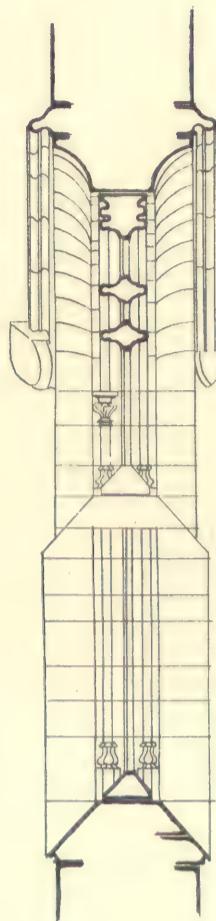
CROSS SECTION AND ELEVATION OF EAST WINDOW *Thomas Rose*

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

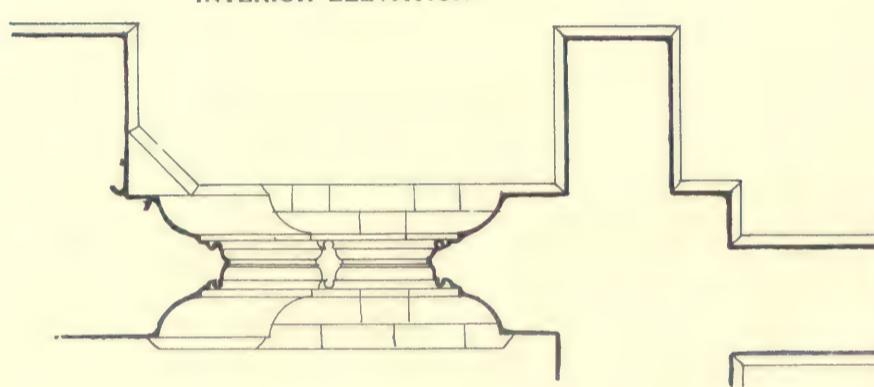
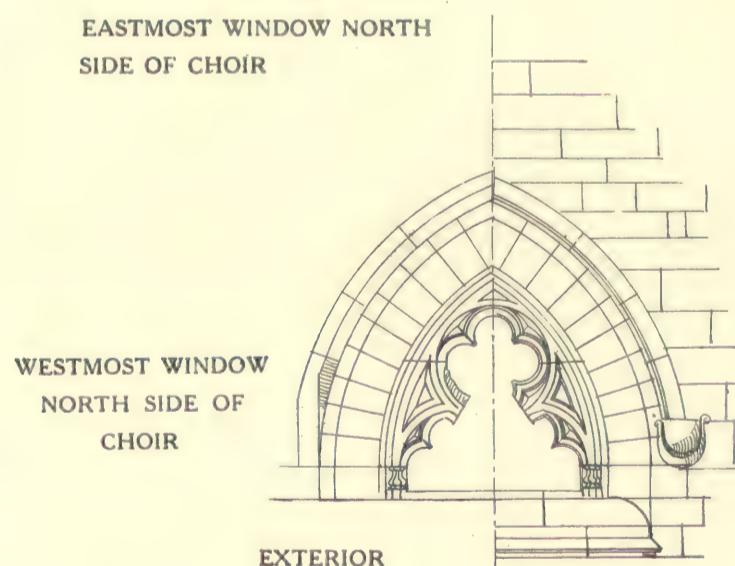
WINDOWS ON NORTH SIDE OF CHOIR



INTERIOR ELEVATION

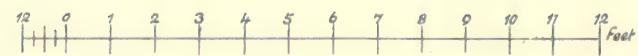
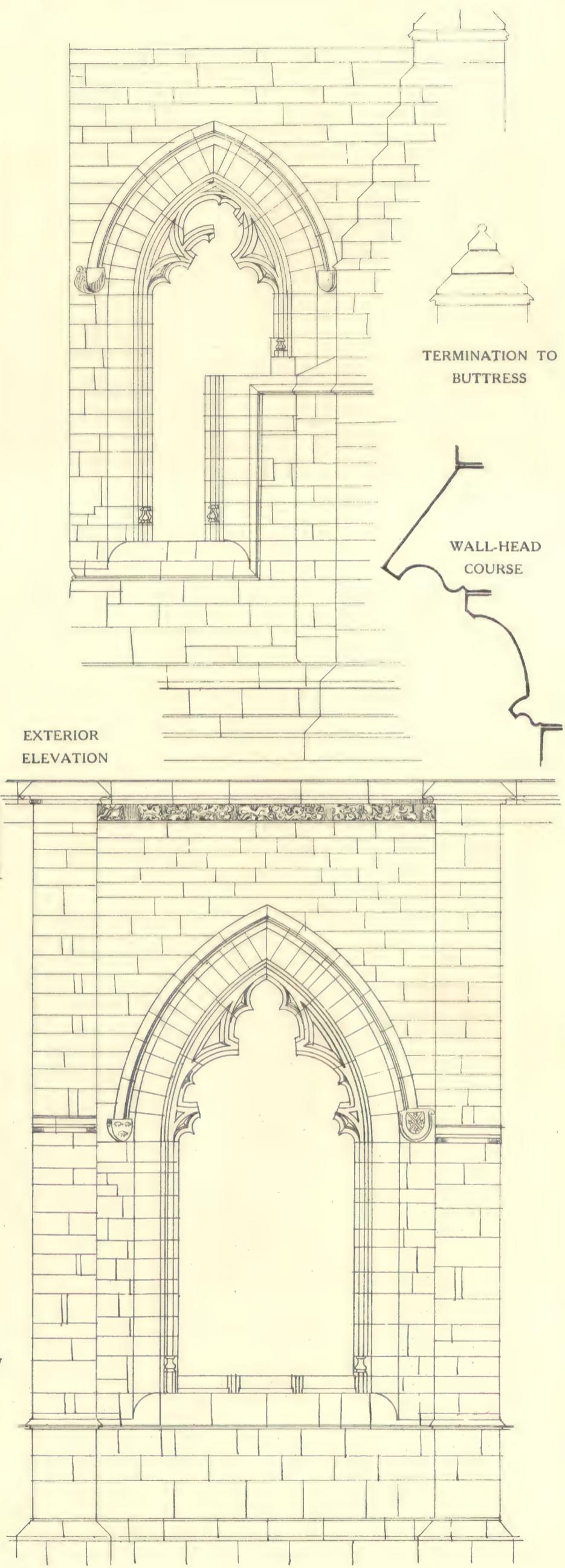


SECTION

PLAN
EASTMOST WINDOW NORTH
SIDE OF CHOIRWESTMOST WINDOW
NORTH SIDE OF
CHOIR

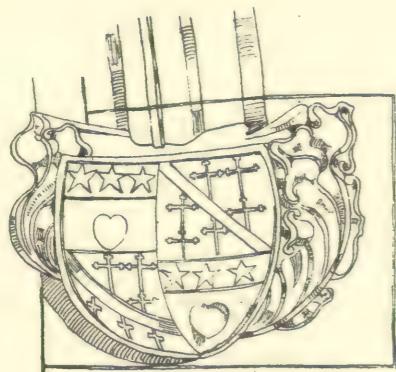
EXTERIOR

INTERIOR

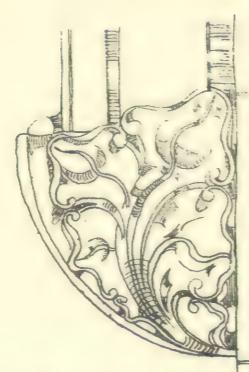
CENTRE WINDOW
TO CHOIR
(SOUTH SIDE)

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

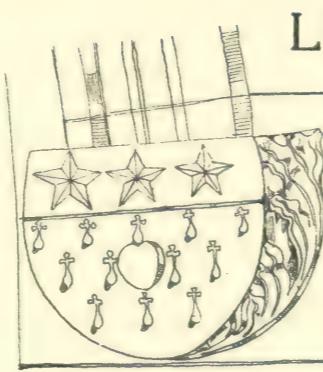
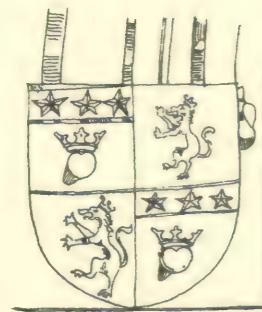
DETAILS OF LABEL TERMINATIONS
DETAILS OF PISCINA AND SKETCHES OF
CORBELS OF VAULTING SHAFTS



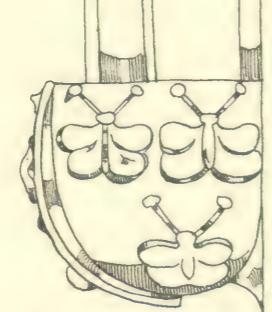
DOUGLAS AND MAR



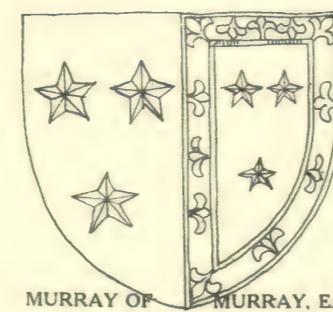
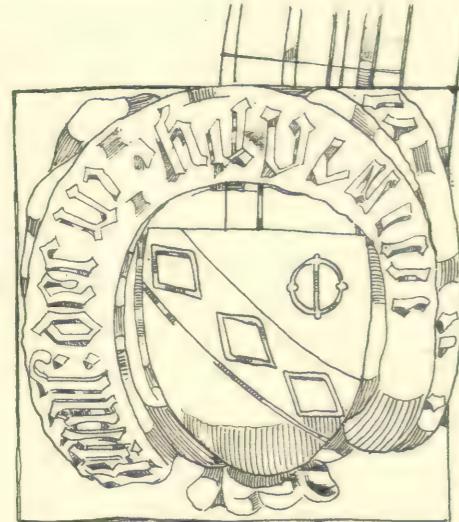
SIDE ELEVATION

ARCHIBALD
THIRD EARL OF DOUGLAS

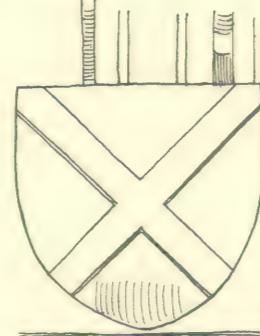
DOUGLAS AND GALLOWAY



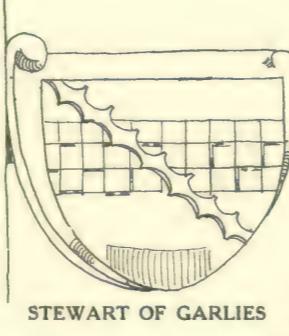
SIDE ELEVATION

MURRAY OF
BOTHWELL MURRAY, EARL
OF STRATHERN

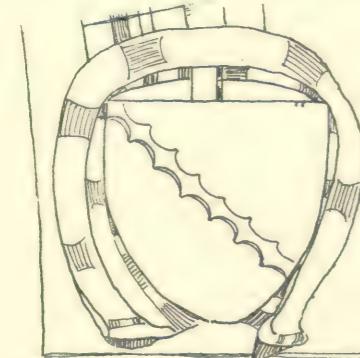
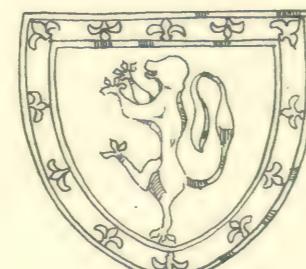
HALIBURTON



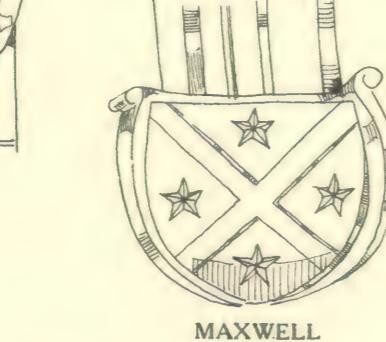
MAXWELL



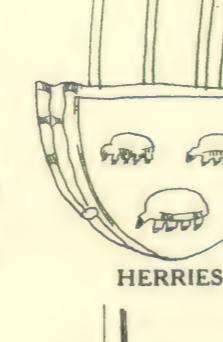
STEWART OF GARLIES

PROBABLY STEWART OF GARLIES
(Fess defaced)

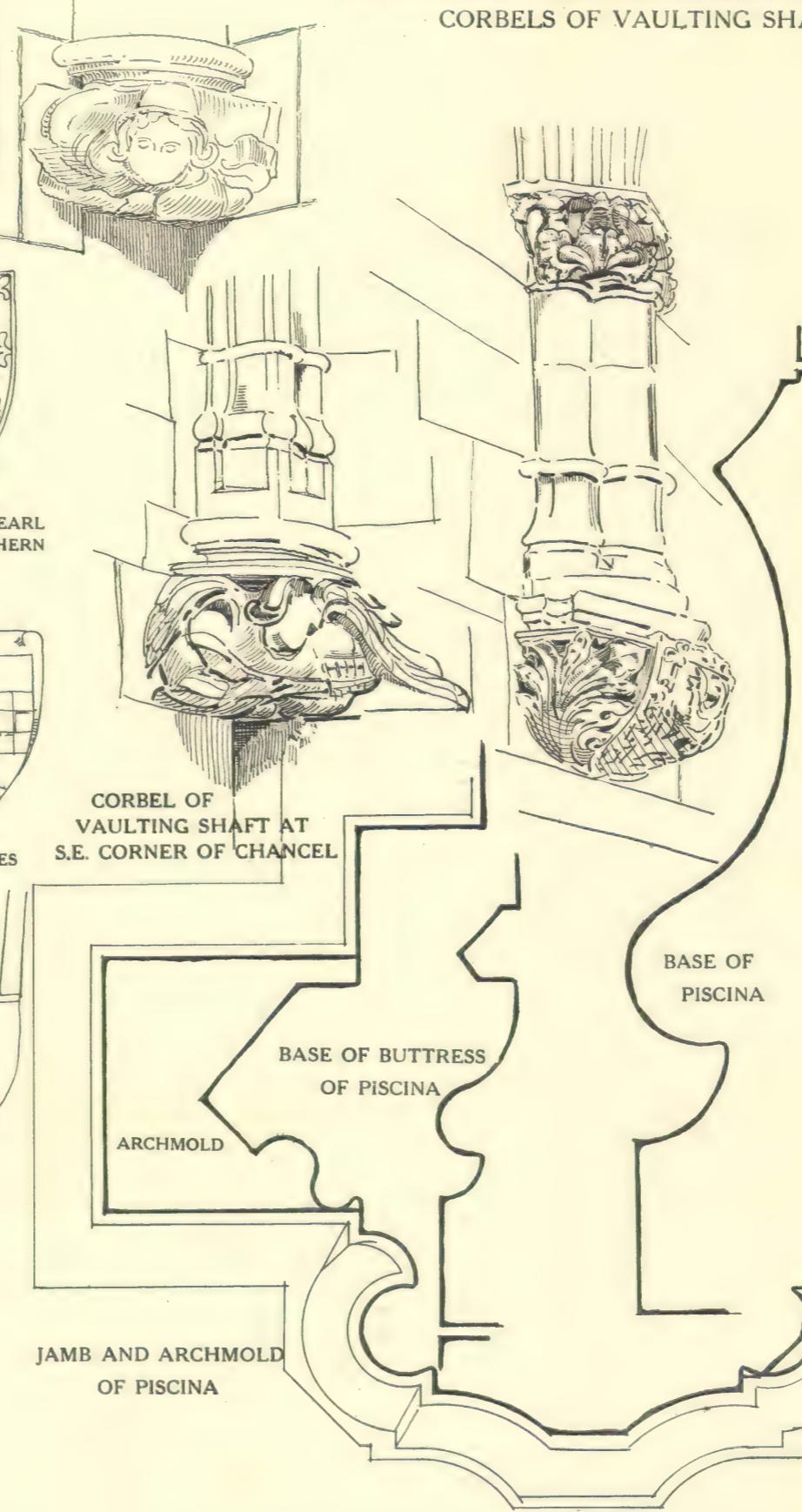
KING OF SCOTS



MAXWELL

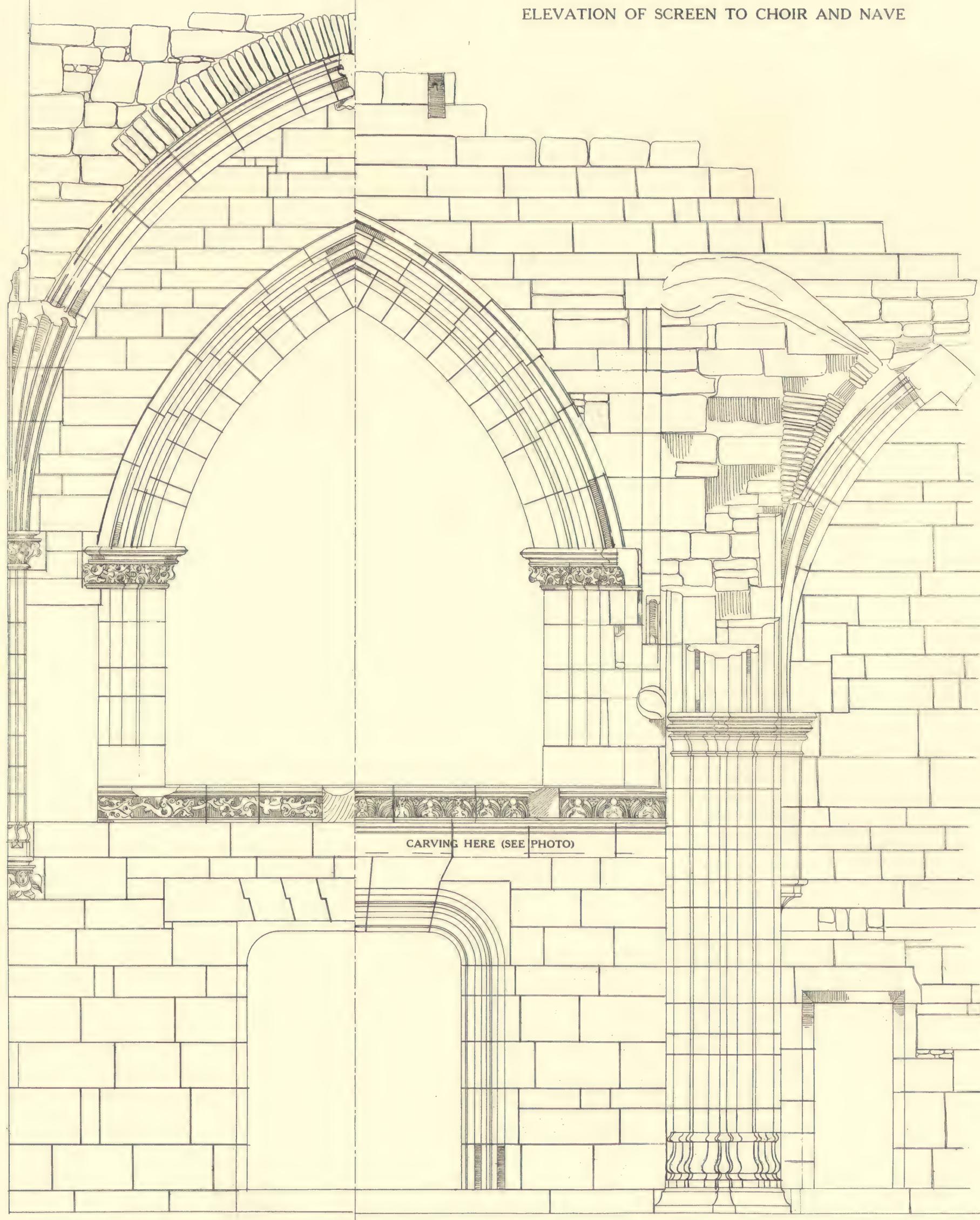


HERRIES



LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

ELEVATION OF SCREEN TO CHOIR AND NAVE



ELEVATION TO CHOIR

ELEVATION TO NAVE



CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

(PLATES 17 TO 22.)

This great military castle is situated on the marshy edge of the Solway, seven miles south from Dumfries. It is surrounded by a wide moat and a great earthen mound stretching out into the marsh. The building is triangular on plan, the sides of which, if produced southwards through the corner towers, would give a length of base of one hundred and fifty-two feet by a perpendicular height of one hundred and thirty feet from base to front at the entrance between the two northern towers.

The castle has had a turbulent history from about the middle of the thirteenth century, to which period parts of the walls of enceinte belong, to nearly the middle of the seventeenth century when it was abandoned, and this is further complicated by the circumstance that, three hundred yards away in the marsh, there are some scattered foundations of a supposed earlier castle, of which, it is said, much of the material used in the castle now illustrated was taken. This implies that the early history of Caerlaverock for the first hundred years or so, including the siege by Edward I. in the year 1300, when he brought a poet to celebrate the place and battle in immortal song, all belong to the site of these foundations; for which conjecture the evidence, in our opinion, is not convincing.

The castle has been at times partly cast down, altered, and added to in many ways to increase its strength and security, and in later years buildings have been erected within the enceinte to adapt it to the ideas of more advanced civilisation.

Evidence of both these classes of work will be found in the drawbridge, the long vaulted passage and stairs above it, with the portcullis gates and the watch-tower—so like that of Balvaird Castle; these, we may say, with the two round towers at the base, represent the early and military parts of the castle.

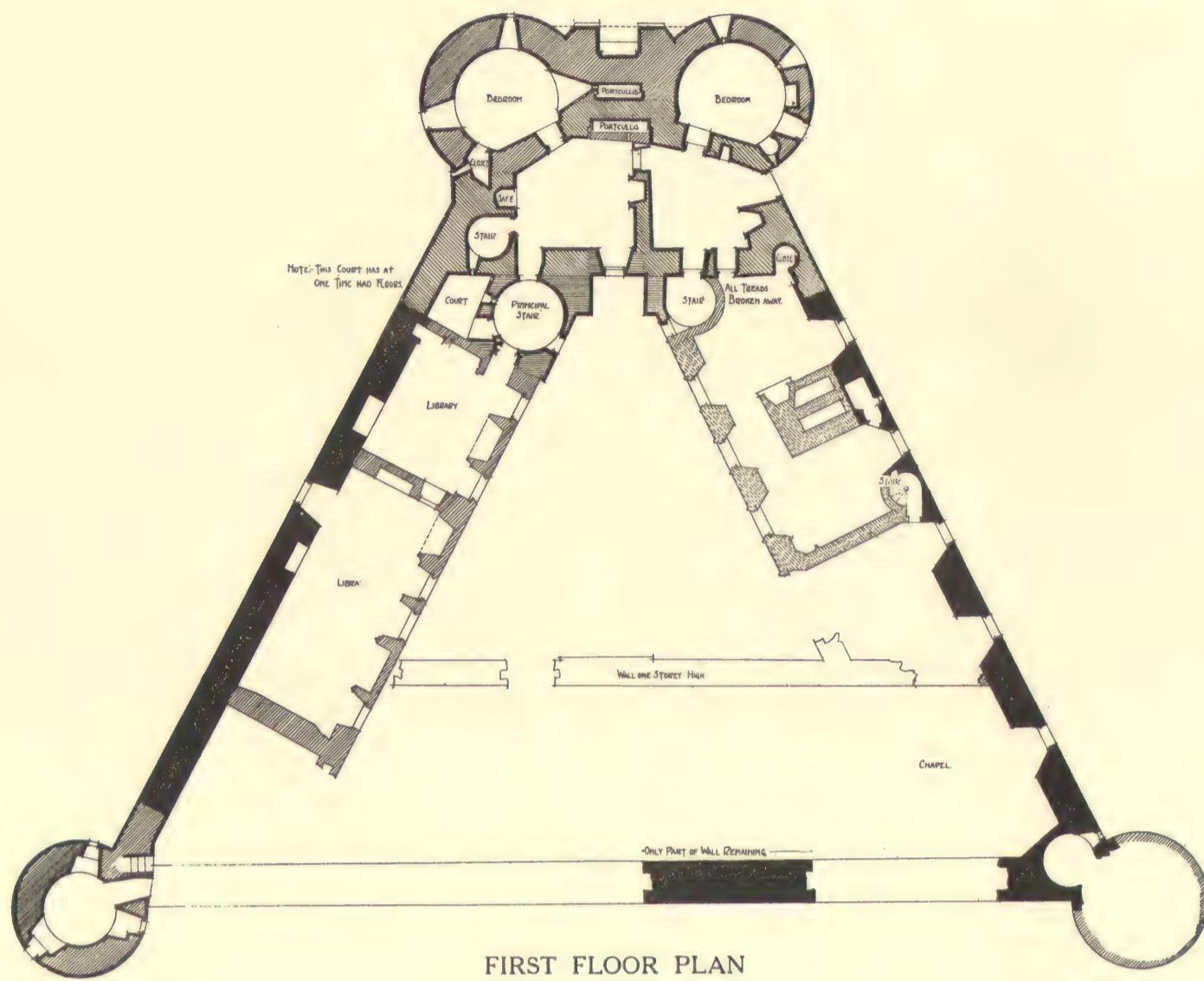
Of the later works, a wide circular stair, on the west side of the courtyard, served the older military buildings just described in a convenient manner, as also a two-storey building extending southwards to the base. Against the east wall of enceinte there is a three-storey building, in the Renaissance style, of a rich quaint design, built by Robert, Lord Maxwell, probably about 1620, when he was created Earl of Nithsdale.* He was familiarly known as the Philosopher, and quite probably he suggested the sculptured classic legends with the heraldic carving over the windows.

About the same time, but later, a great hall was erected along the base of the triangle with a room adjoining, of which the ground floor remains. It has been connected with the first floor of the east rooms adjoining by a grand stair entering by an archway from the hall. The entrance from the courtyard to this south building is of quite a monumental character, so that the dignity of the castle has been maintained from first to last.

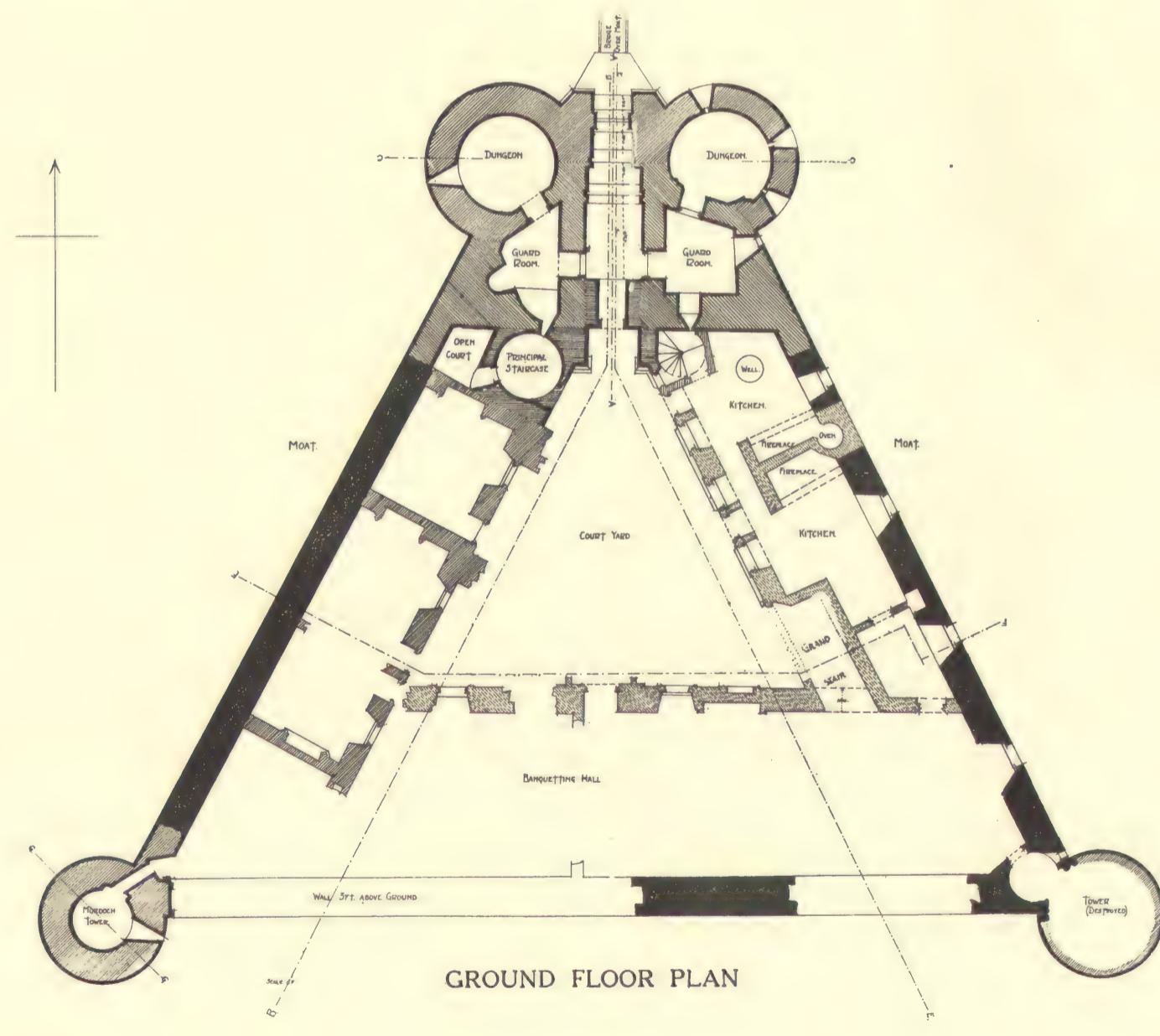
* It has been suggested (Royal Commission, 1920, pp. 11, 13) that this earl inserted the panel over the outer entrance, and the heraldry is there described supporting this, while in the book of Caerlaverock (vol. i. page 207), it is suggested to have been done by Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell, between 1513 and 1546. Both accounts agree that the initials "R.M." are on the panel, while our drawing has "G.M."

We have to thank the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments for their kindness in granting the use of the photographs seen on plate 22.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

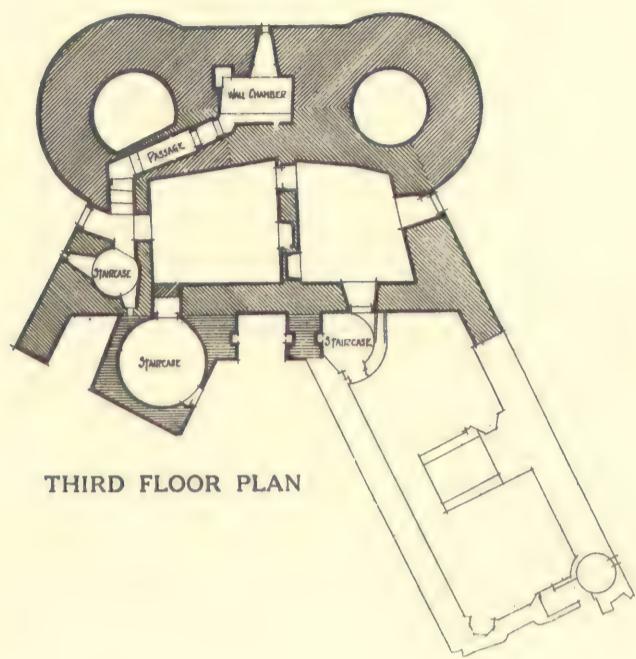


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

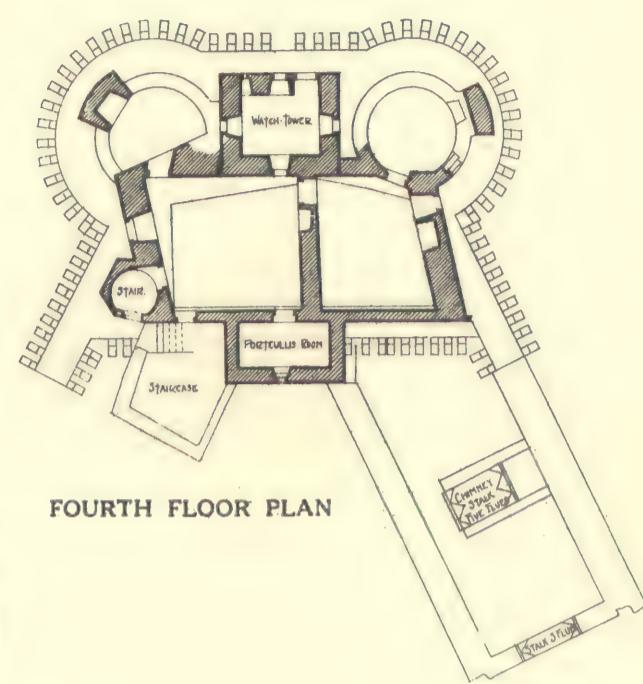


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

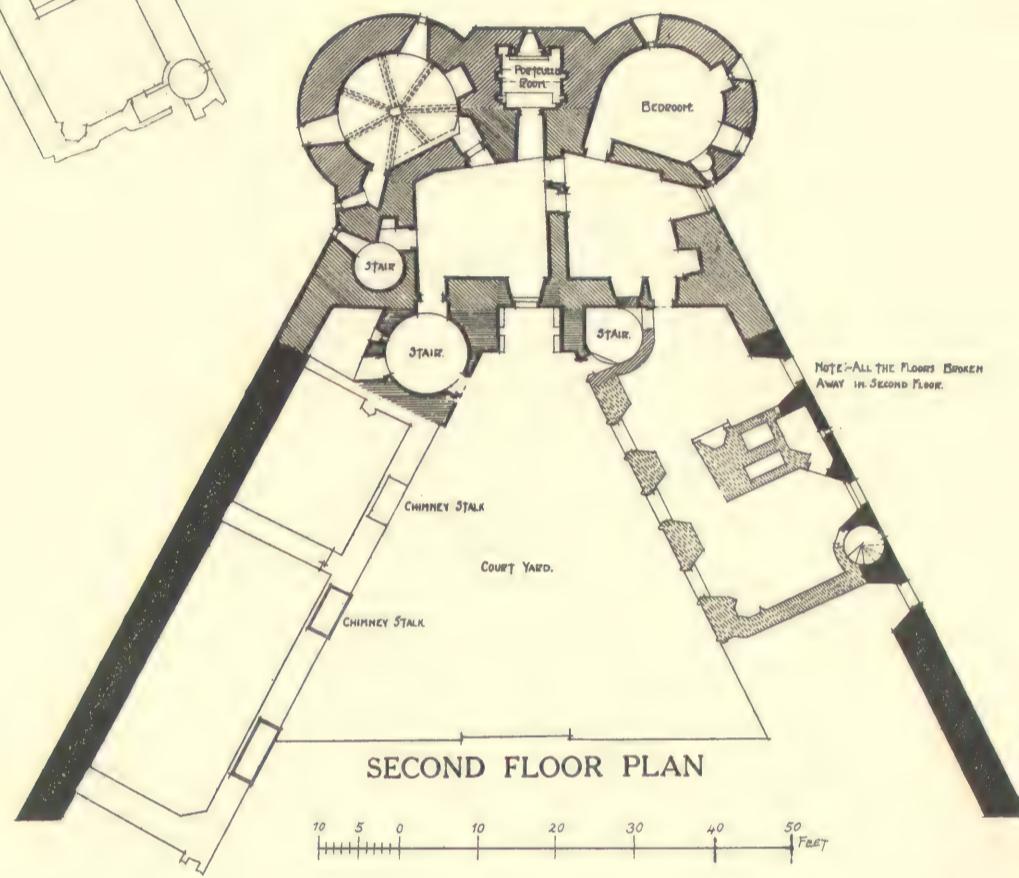
CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE.



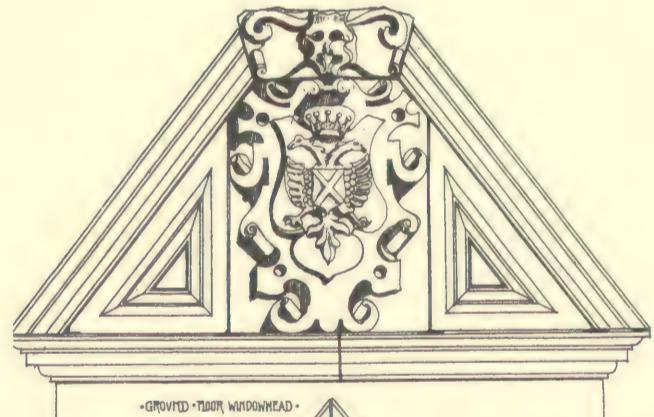
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



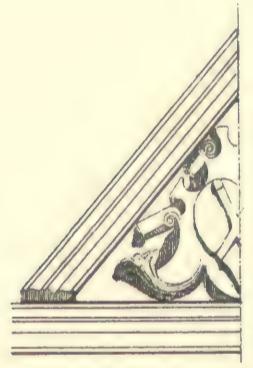
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



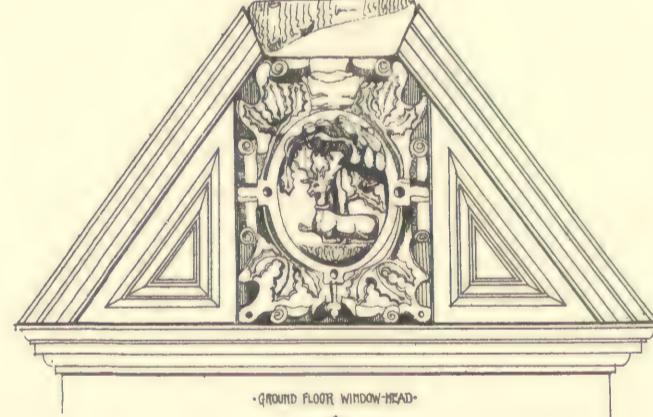
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



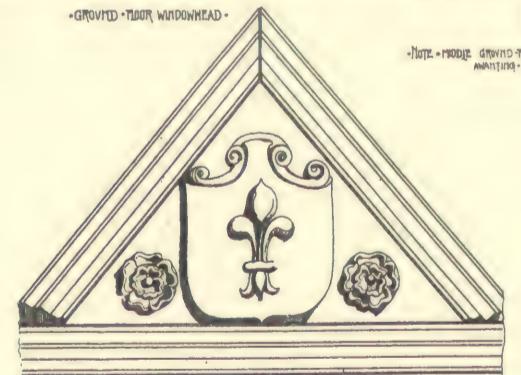
GROUND FLOOR WINDOW HEAD



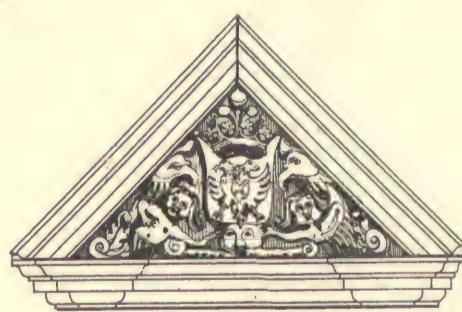
GROUND FLOOR STAIRCASE WINDOW HEAD



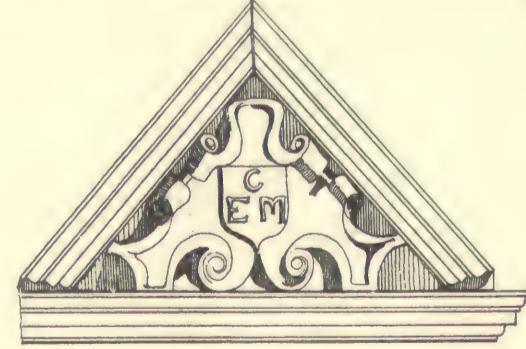
GROUND FLOOR WINDOW HEAD



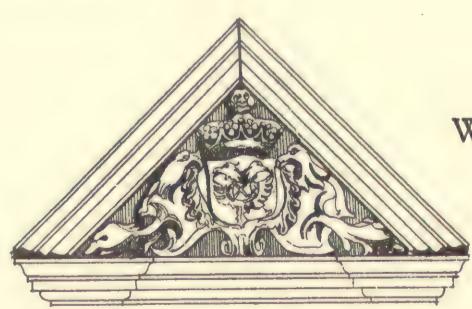
KITCHEN DOOR GROUND FLOOR



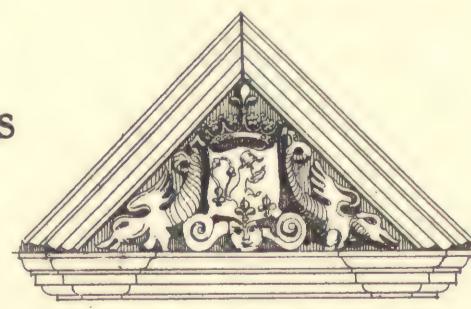
FIRST FLOOR STAIRCASE WINDOW HEAD



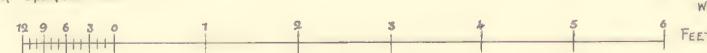
DOOR HEAD GROUND FLOOR



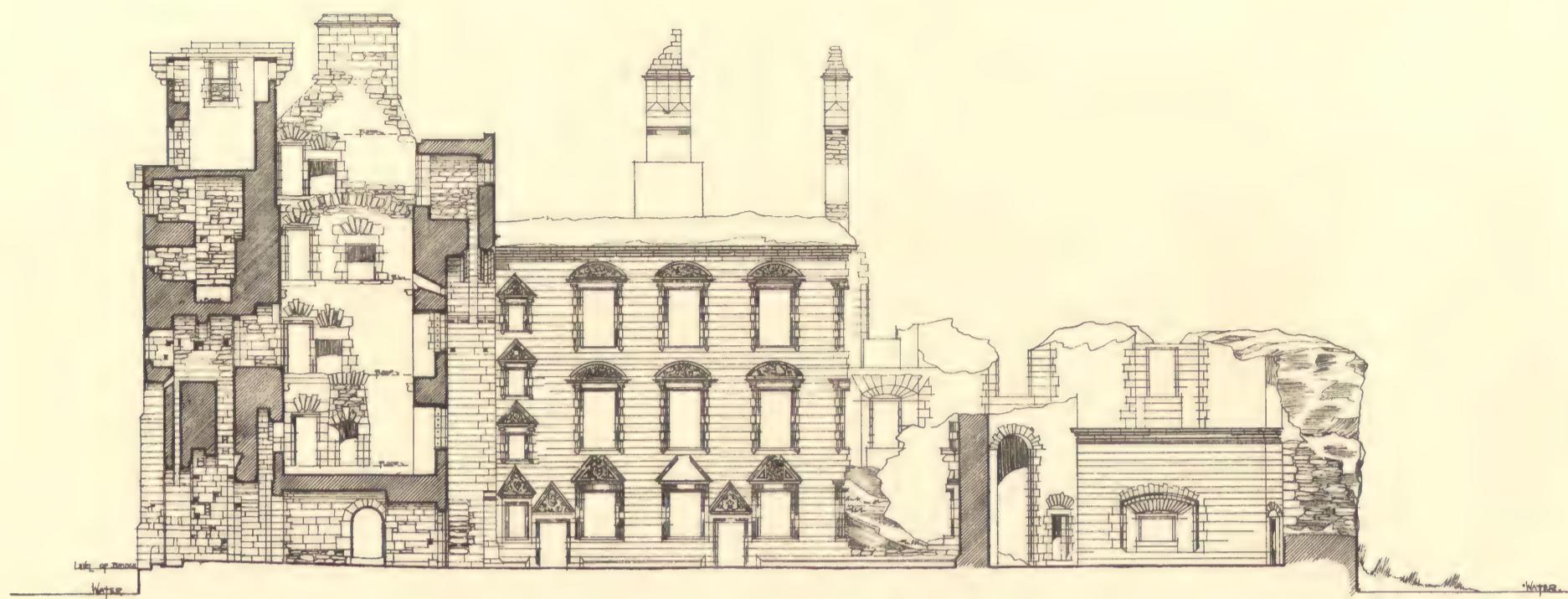
SECOND FLOOR STAIRCASE WINDOW



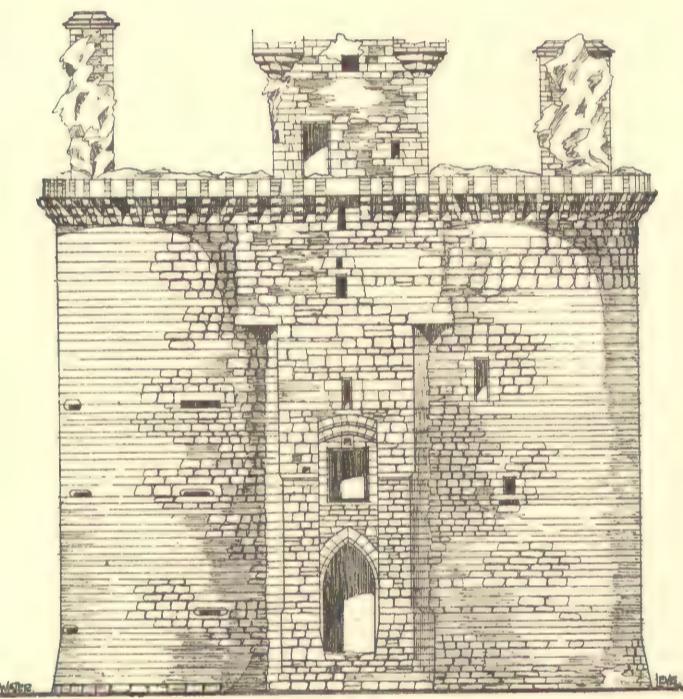
ENTRESOLE FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR STAIRCASE WINDOW

DETAILS OF
WINDOW HEADS

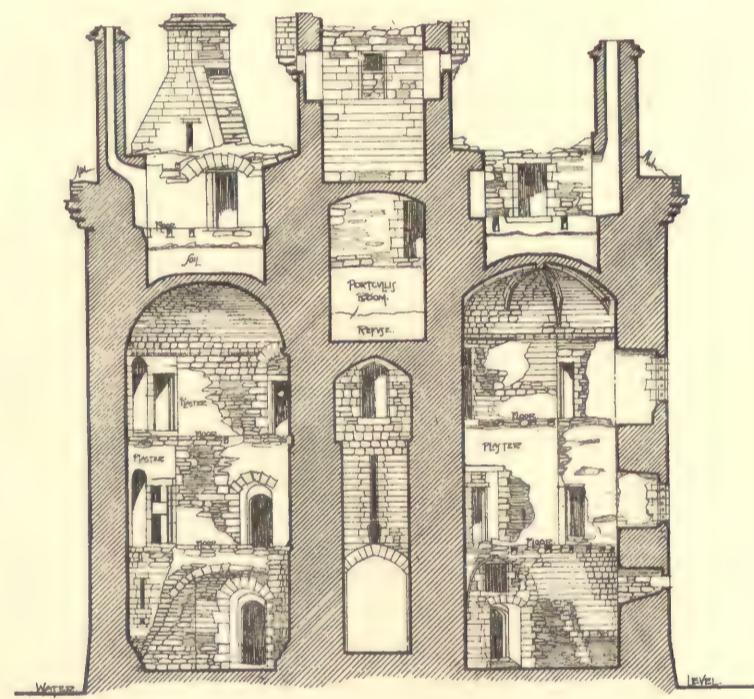
CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE.



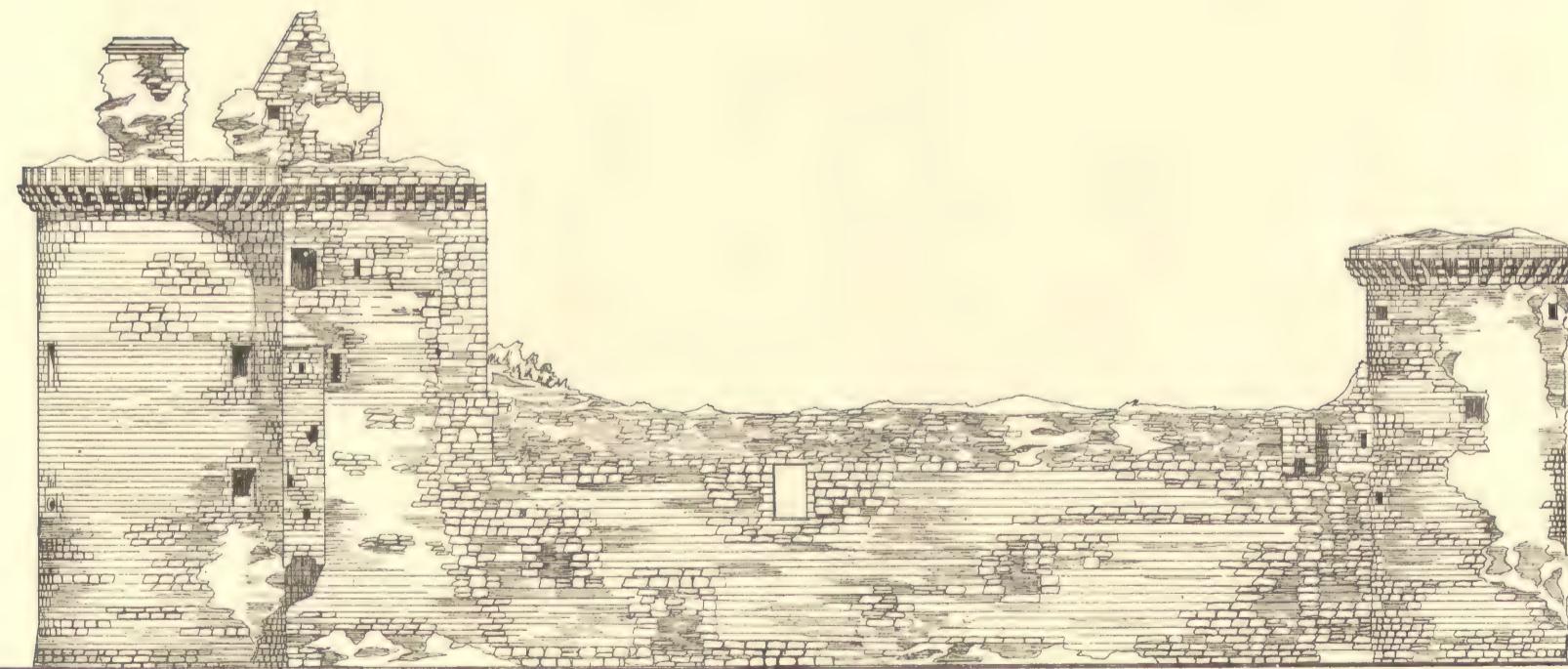
SECTION ON LINE EE



FRONT ELEVATION



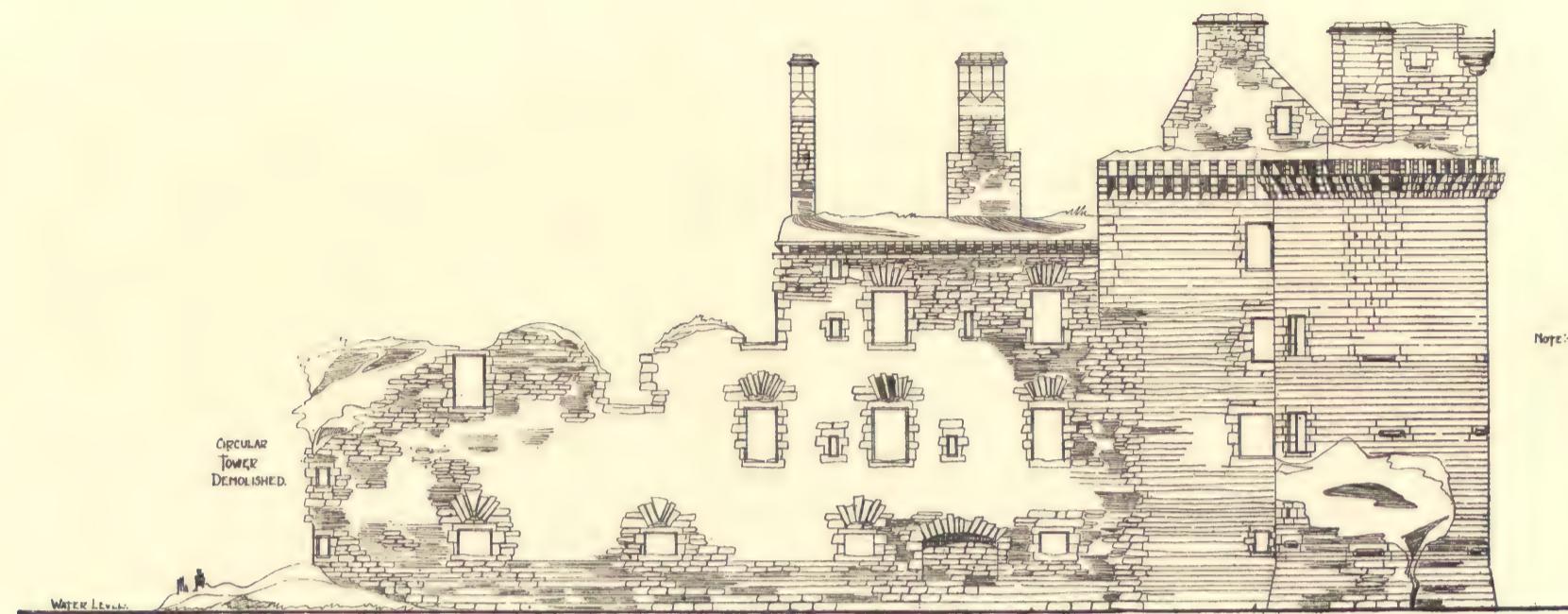
SECTION ON LINE CC



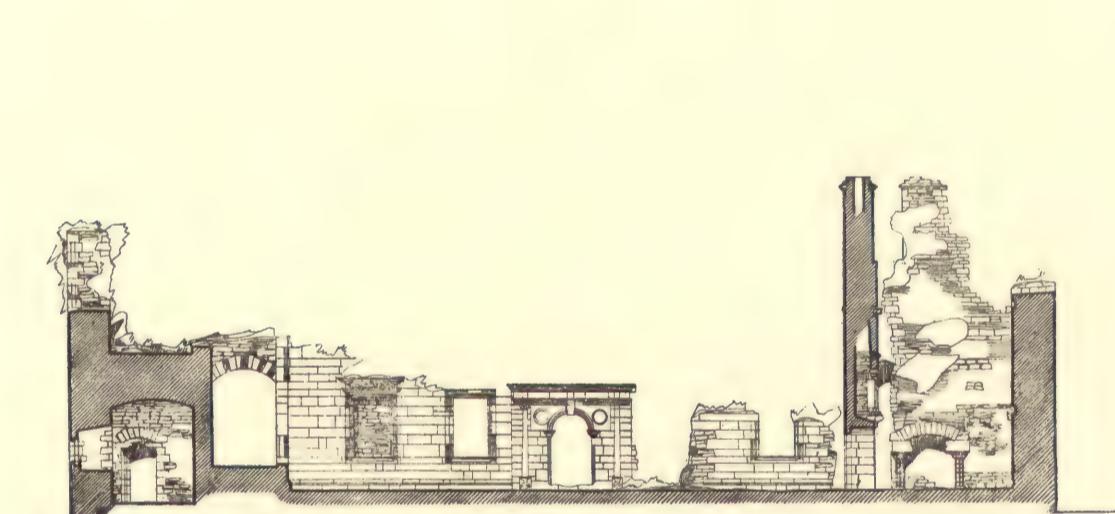
WEST ELEVATION

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET

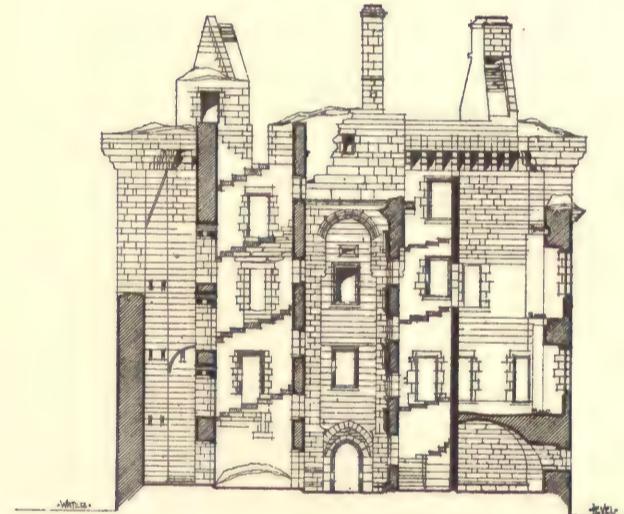
CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE.



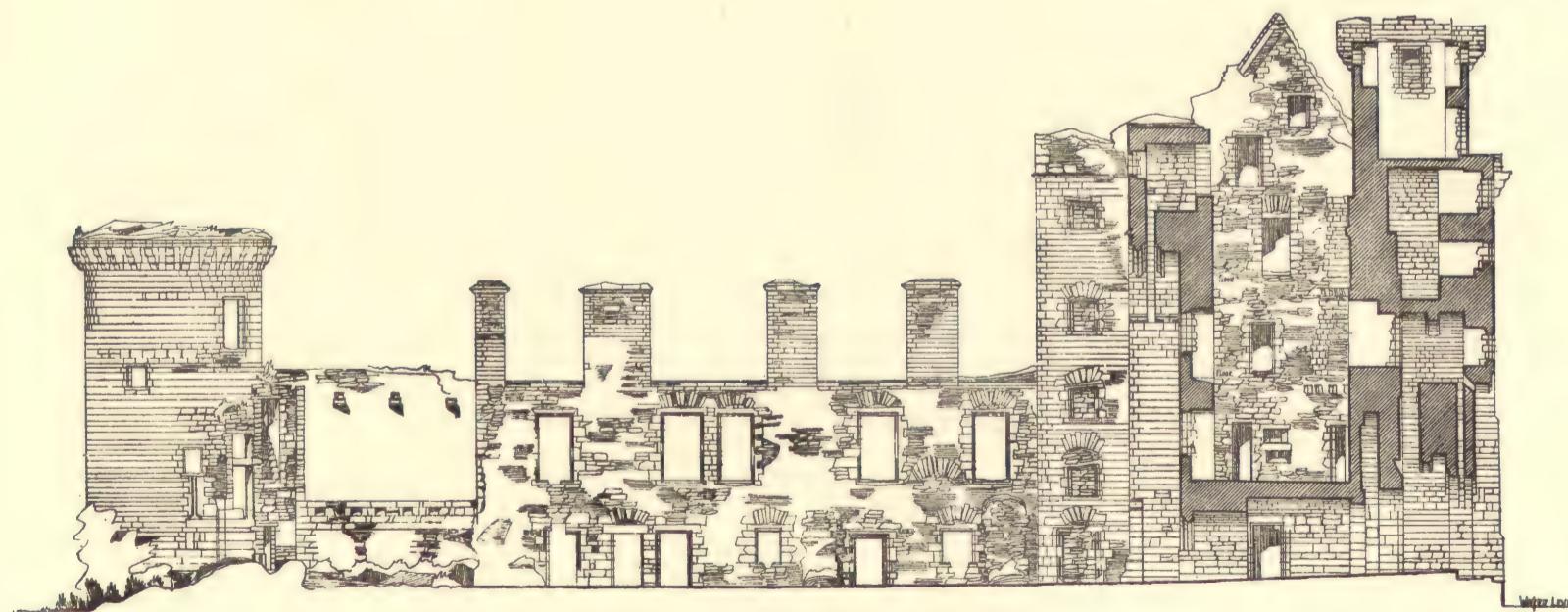
NORTH-EAST ELEVATION



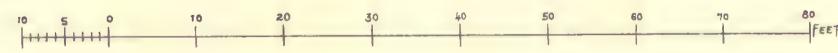
SOUTH ELEVATION TO COURTYARD, SECTION FF



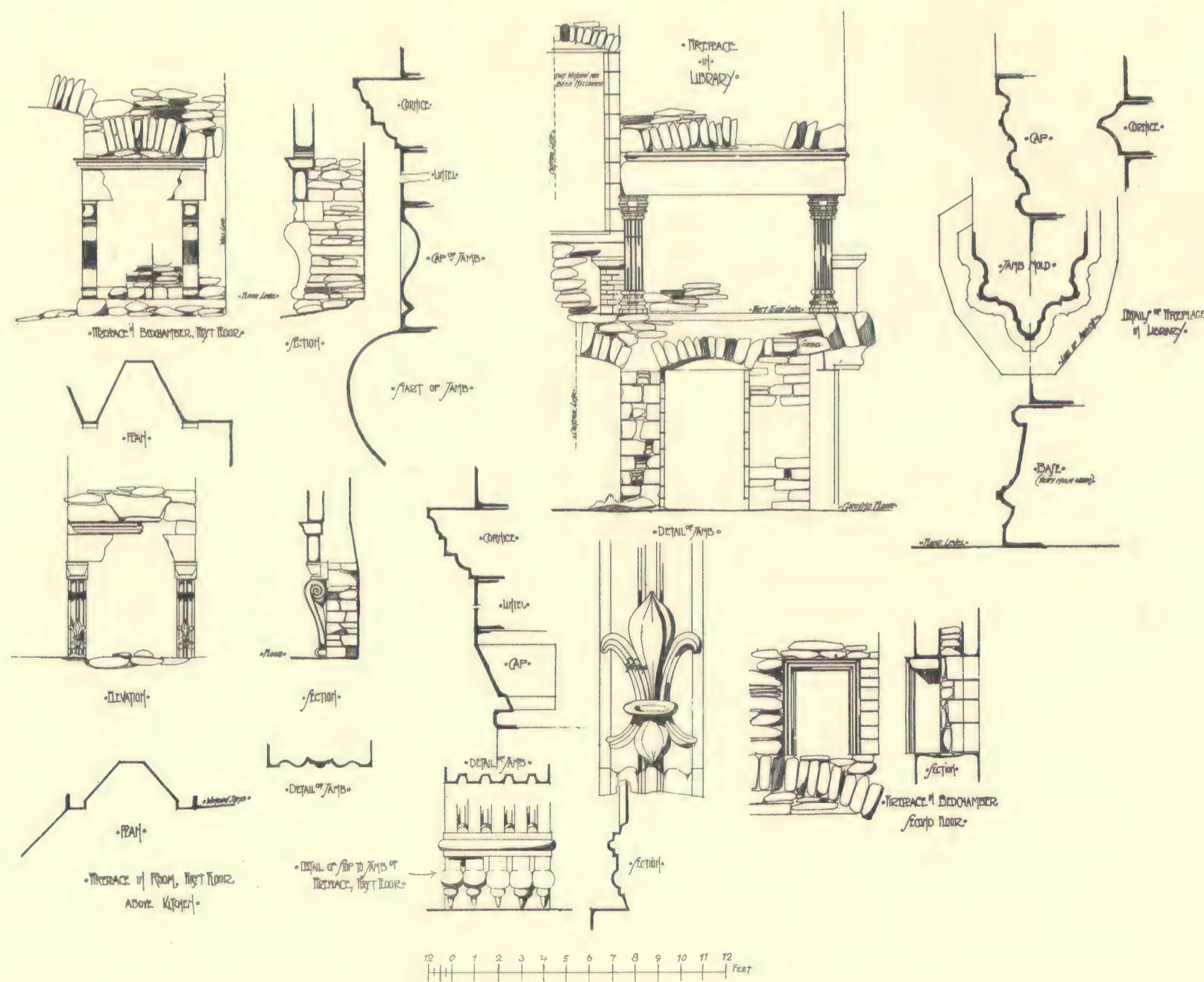
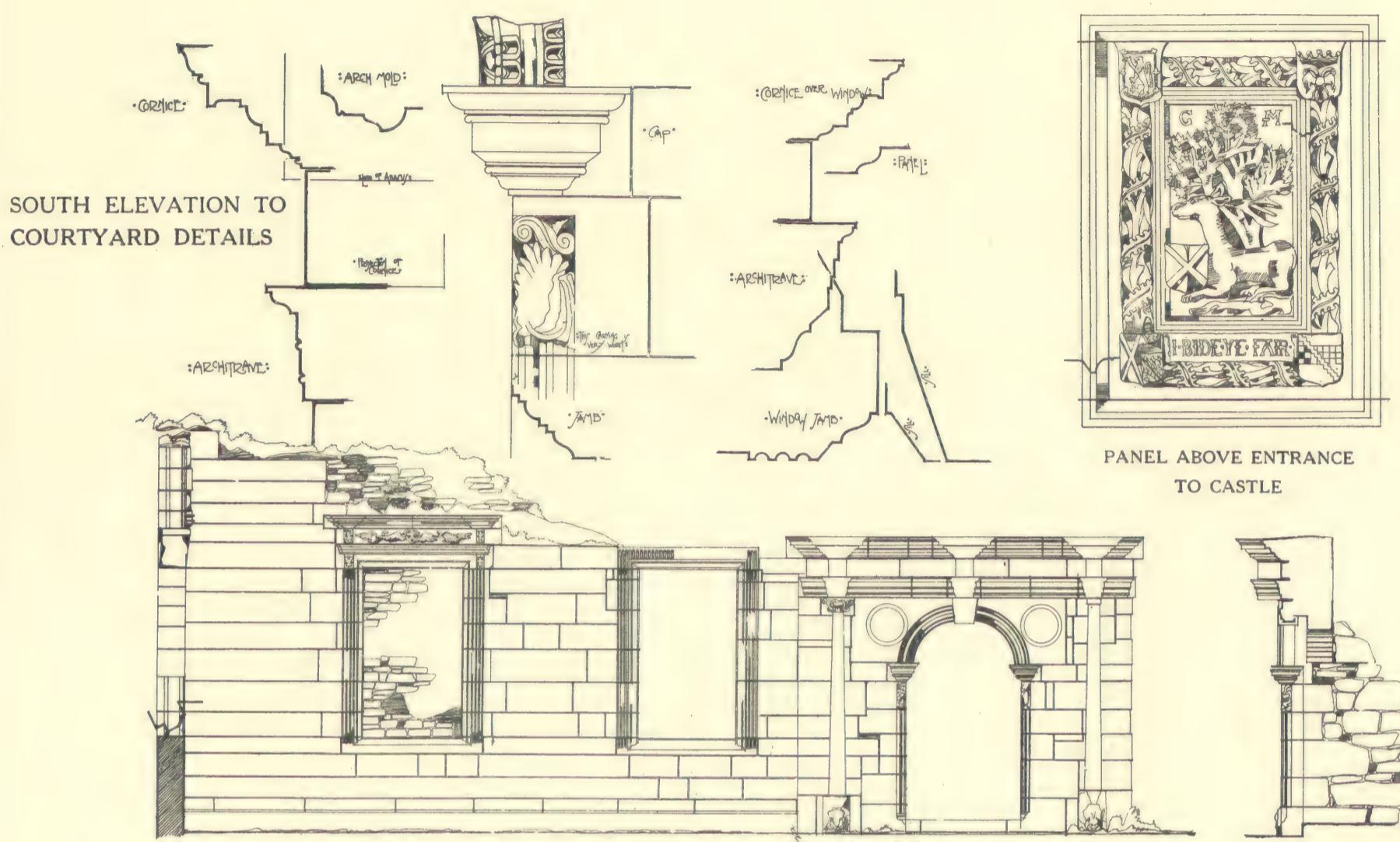
SECTION ON LINE DD



WEST ELEVATION TO COURTYARD, SECTION BB



CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE.



CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE.



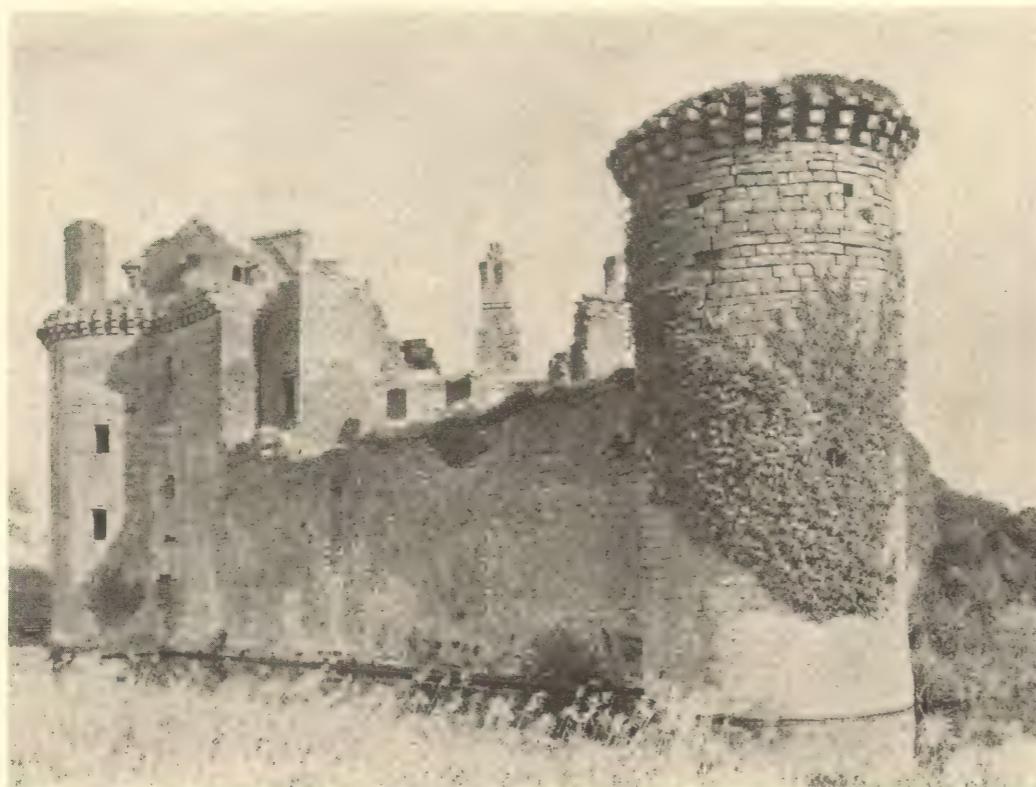
VIEW FROM COURTYARD LOOKING EAST



VIEW FROM NORTH



VIEW FROM COURTYARD LOOKING N.E.



VIEW FROM WEST



VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST

CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY, STIRLING.

(PLATES 23 TO 25.)

This abbey is situated about one mile from Stirling, within a narrow loop of the Forth, and is almost surrounded by the winding river. The place is in a state of great ruin—only a detached bell tower and the west doorway of the nave are in tolerable evidence above ground, the former being a landmark, and the latter of considerable beauty, although sadly wasted. The ground plan of the abbey can be fairly well made out.* It consists of a nave with north aisle only, north and south transept with aisles of two bays each, and an aisleless chancel; the length of the church over walls being one hundred and ninety feet by about forty-seven feet. The cloister on the south side is about ninety feet from east to west, and about eighty feet to refectory on the south. On the eastern side, in a line with the south transept, there is a chapter-house measuring about thirty feet square, with the remains of a centre pillar for vaulting; near these latter there are two cottages, which appear to be part of the abbey. To the east of these buildings, and on ground sloping down to the eastern loop of the river (which here runs northwards), there are extensive foundation remains. The walls of the southmost of these buildings rise to a height of about twenty feet, the upper storey having been a dovecot.

The detached tower stands nearly in a line with the west end at about twenty-four feet north of the church; it rises to a height of about sixty-seven feet, while a staircase turret rises fourteen feet further. There are corner buttresses, with one in the centre of each face, the one on the south rising from the steep gable of the entrance porch. The walls of the ground floor are about six feet six inches thick, and are groin ceiled at a height of about twenty feet above ground, so that it was a place of considerable strength, and its situation on the north side of the Forth, near the mouth of a pass leading to the wild highlands, suggests that it may have been built as a place of refuge and a look out over the plain on which it stands. There is an opening in the vault for hoisting purposes. On the west face only there is an arcading on the first storey. At the top landing the staircase is vaulted with ribs springing from the centre newel.†

The bell tower, the cloister, and other buildings of the abbey were destroyed by lightning and burned prior to February 1361-2, at which time Sir Robert Erskine, Baron of Kinnoul, granted a charter of the patronage of the parish church of Kinnoul, and of his lands of Kintuloch (near Bridge of Earn). Following this the Bishop of St Andrews invested Abbot Gilbert in possession, in Kinnoul Church, the abbot's ring being the token. Various adverse circumstances make it certain that the benefit of these gifts had not been available till after 1405, and we may safely conclude that the tower dates from about this time.

Mr Billings gives a view of the tower from the south-west, showing gables with the roof ridge between them, the south gable having a wide chimney, so that there was evidently a parapet walk along the top. In 1865, when some repairs were being made, the roof and gables were taken down.

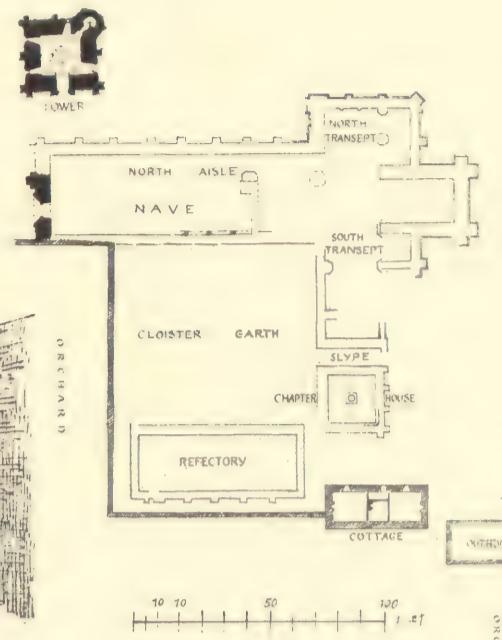
* The plan of the Abbey and sketch of doorway are from *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 226.

† The springer stone of the arch ribs is illustrated along with other things. See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. vi. page 14.

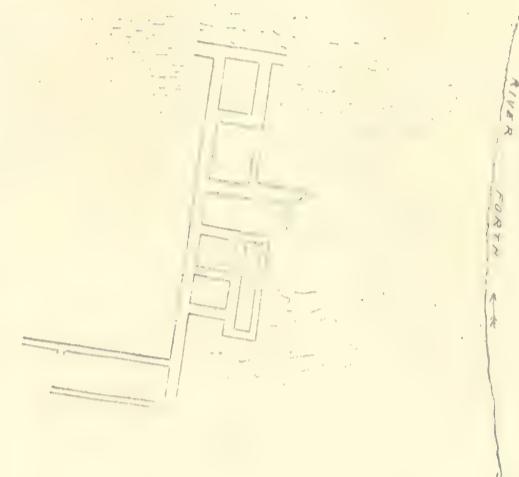
CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY, STIRLINGSHIRE.



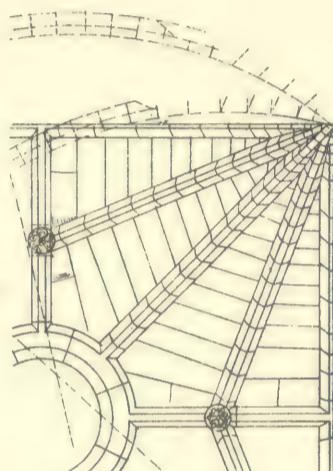
WEST DOORWAY



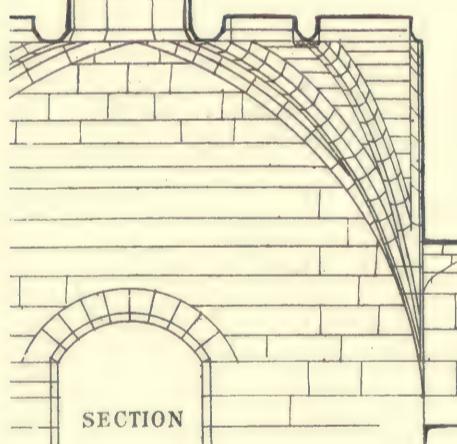
10 10 50 100 FEET



PLAN OF VAULTING OF TOWER



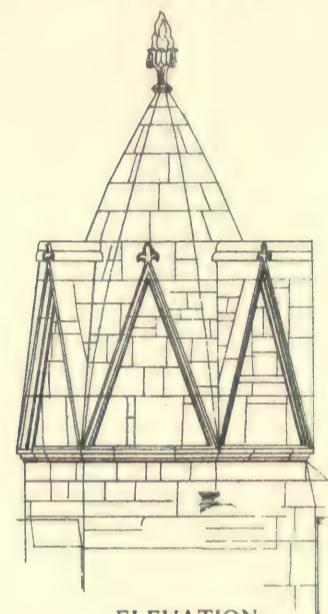
TURRET ON TOWER



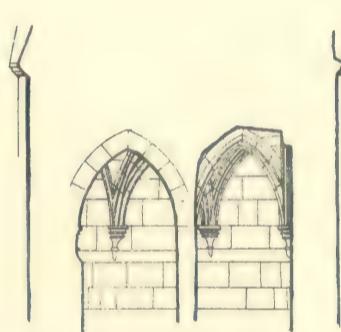
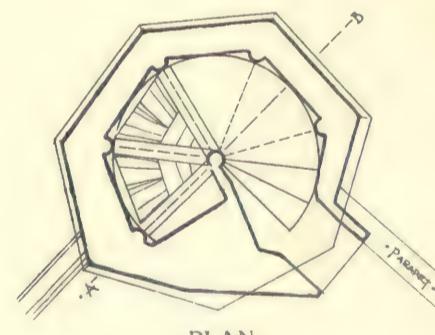
SECTION

VAULTING OF GROUND FLOOR

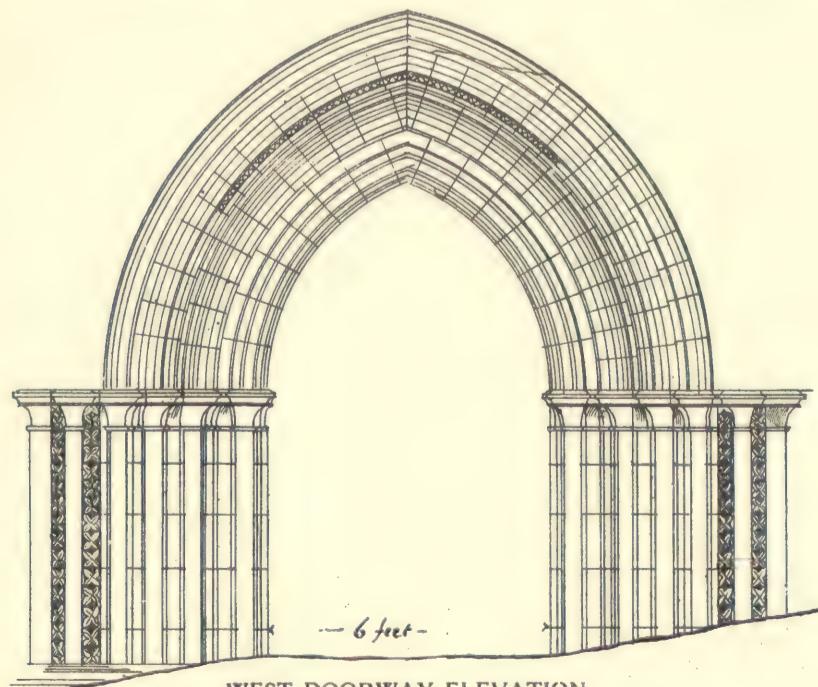
72 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 FEET



ELEVATION

SECTION OF VAULTING
ON LINE A B

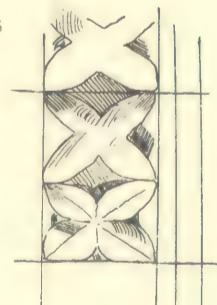
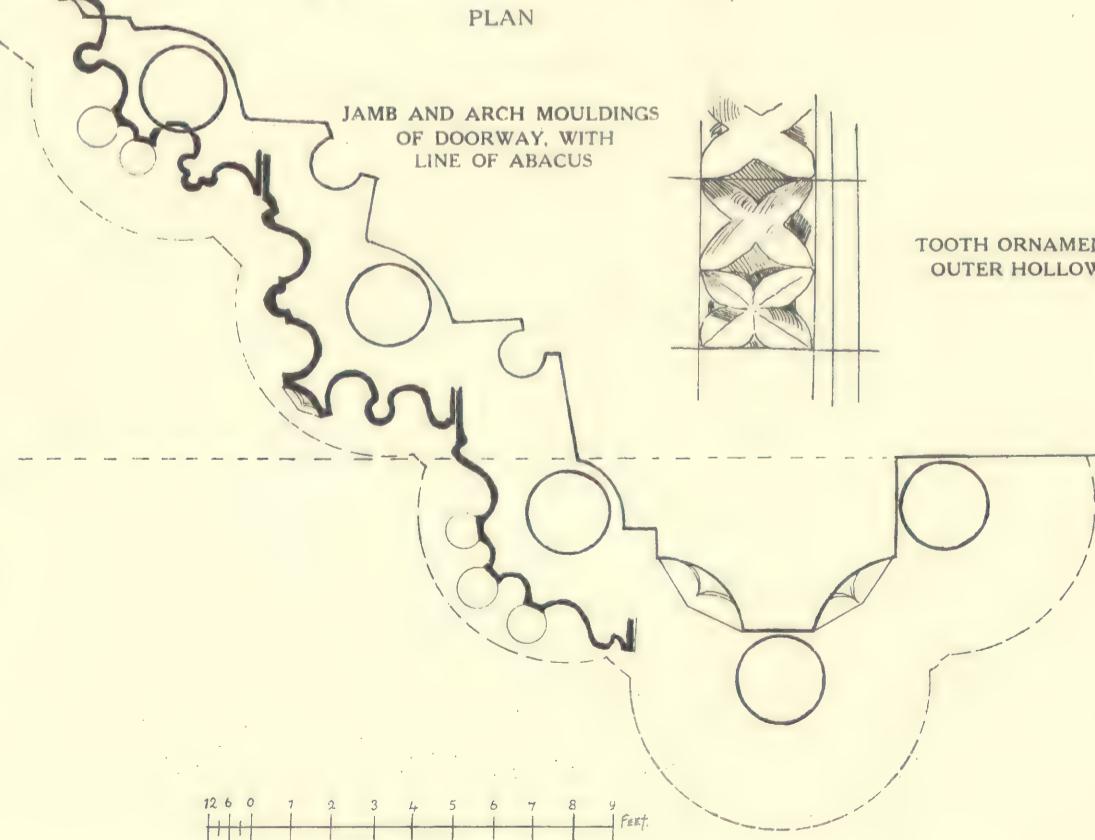
PLAN



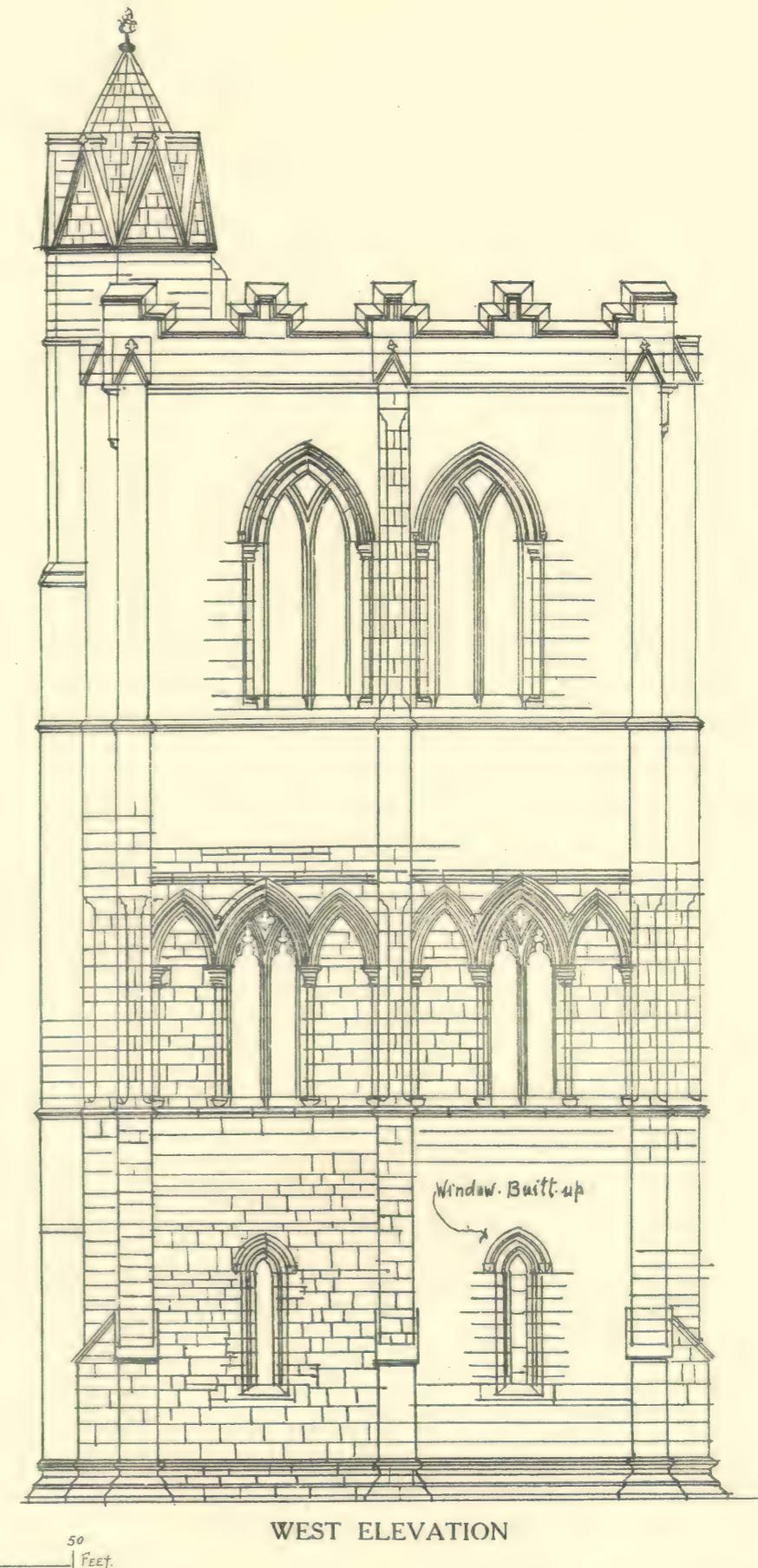
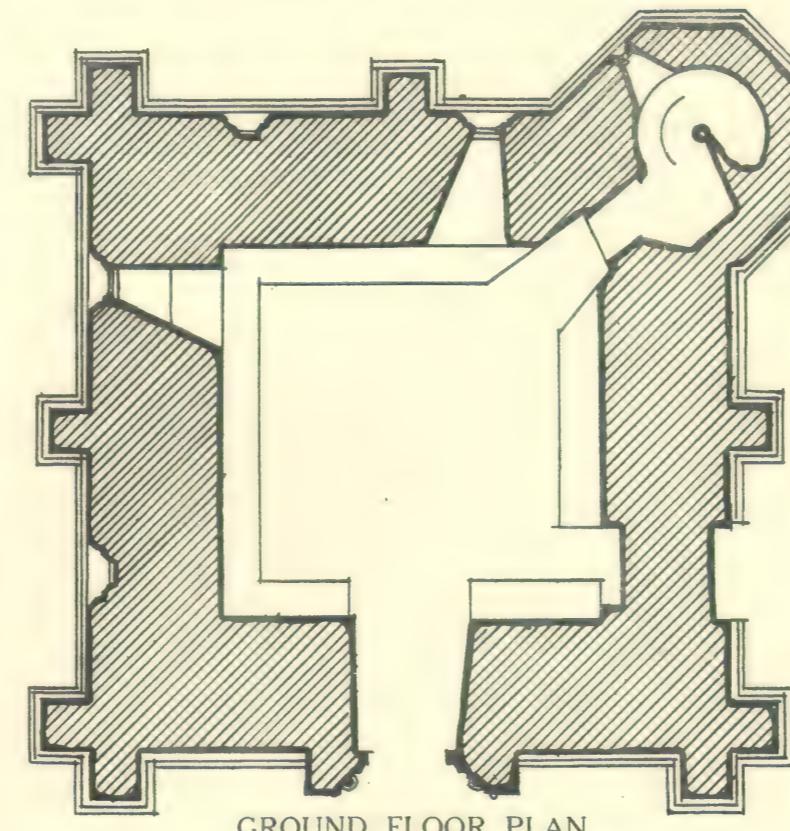
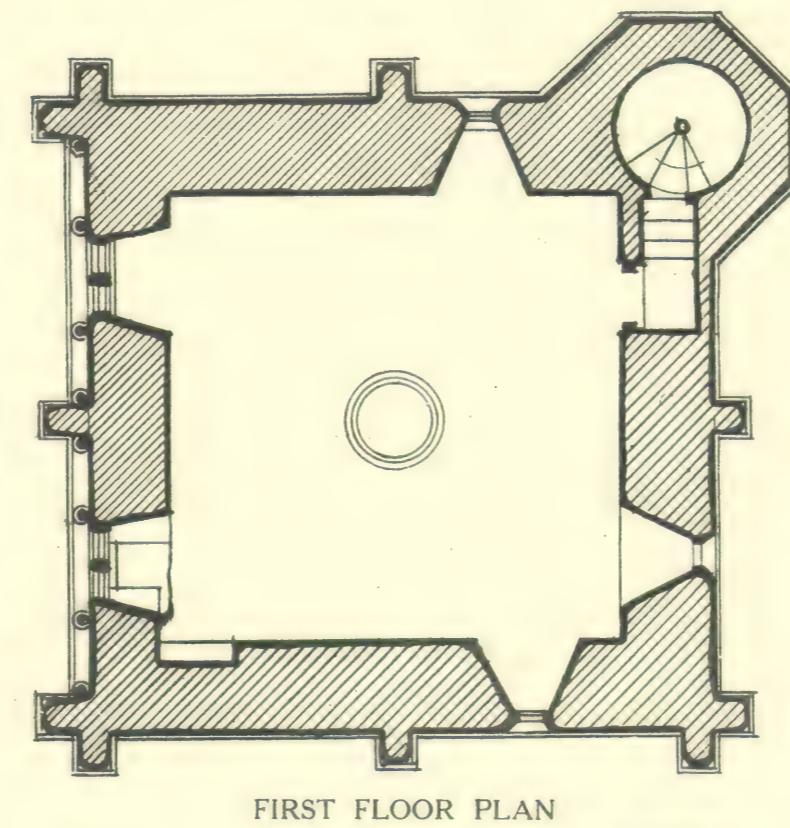
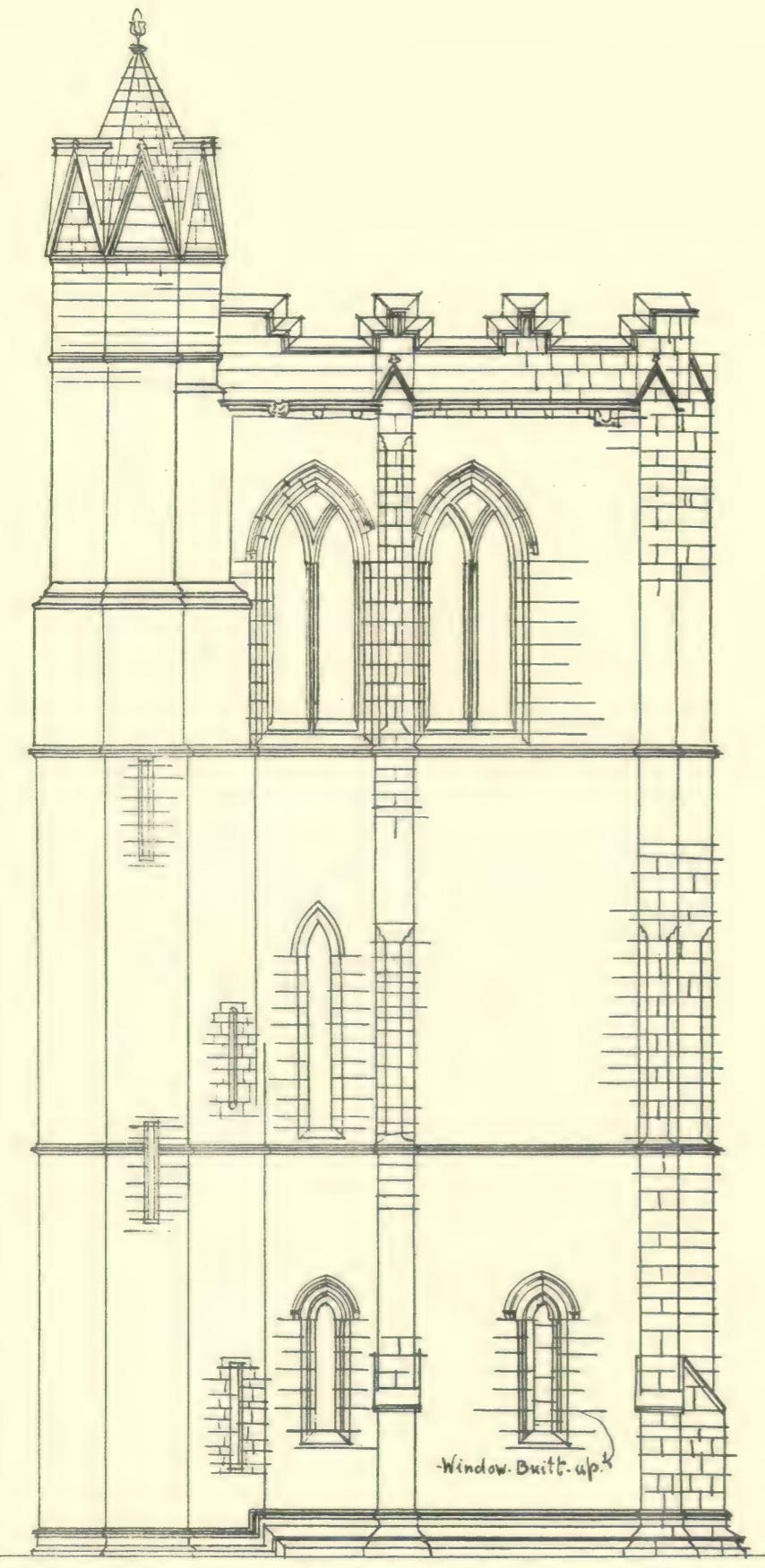
WEST DOORWAY ELEVATION

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 FEET.

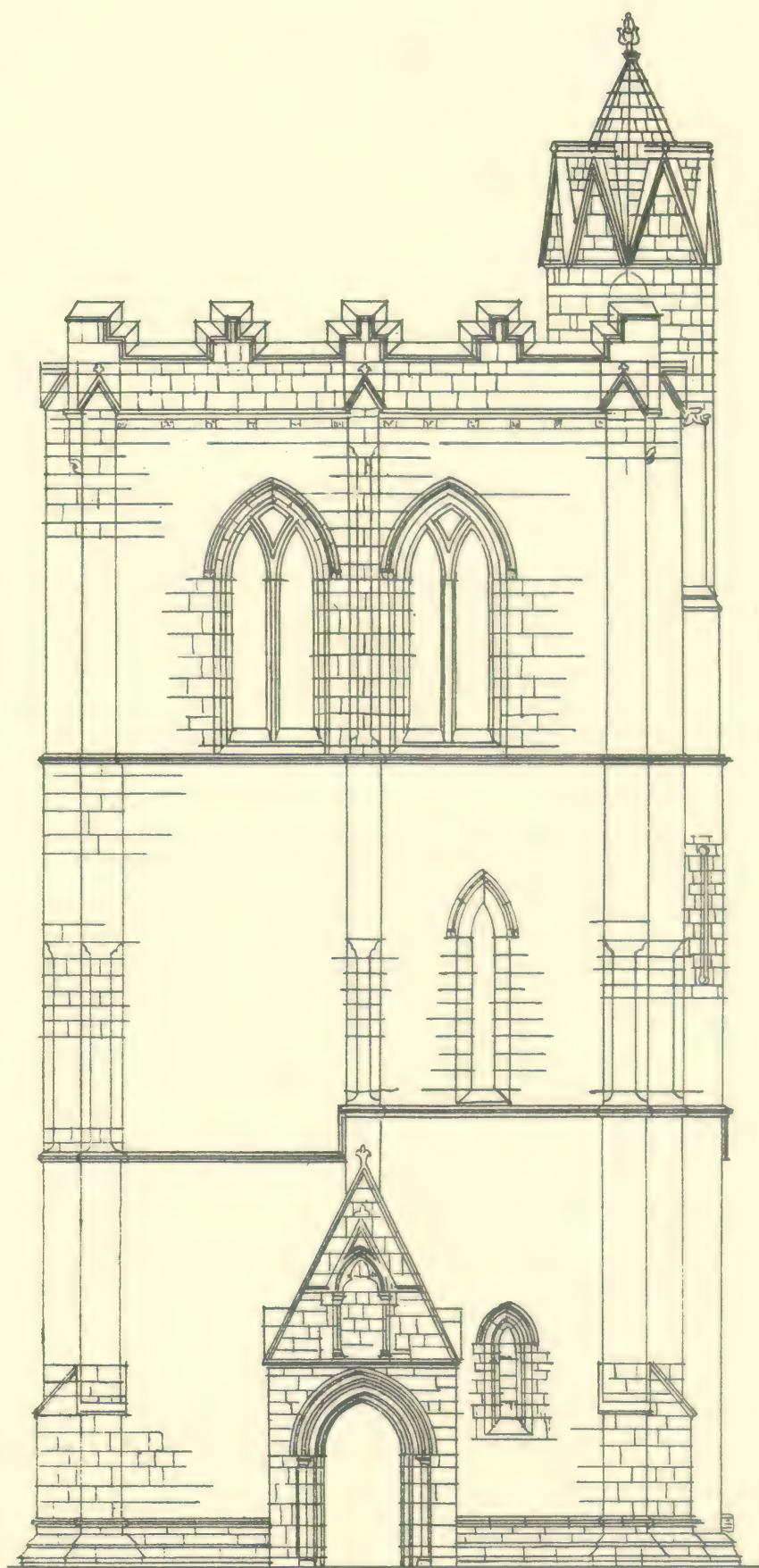
12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 FEET.

JAMB AND ARCH MOULDINGS
OF DOORWAY, WITH
LINE OF ABACUSTOOTH ORNAMENT
OUTER HOLLOW

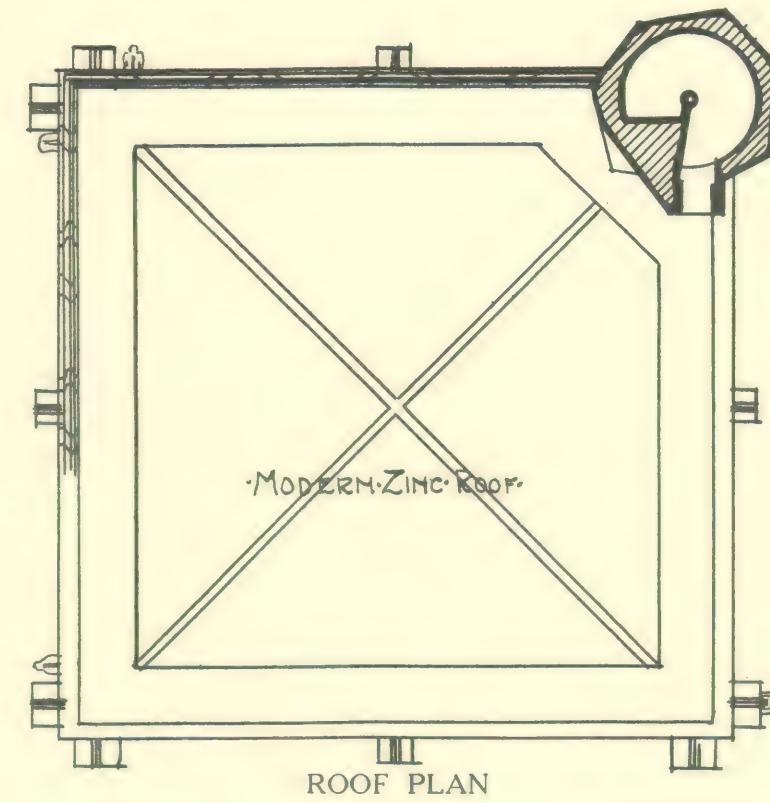
CAMPUSKENNETH ABBEY, STIRLINGSHIRE.



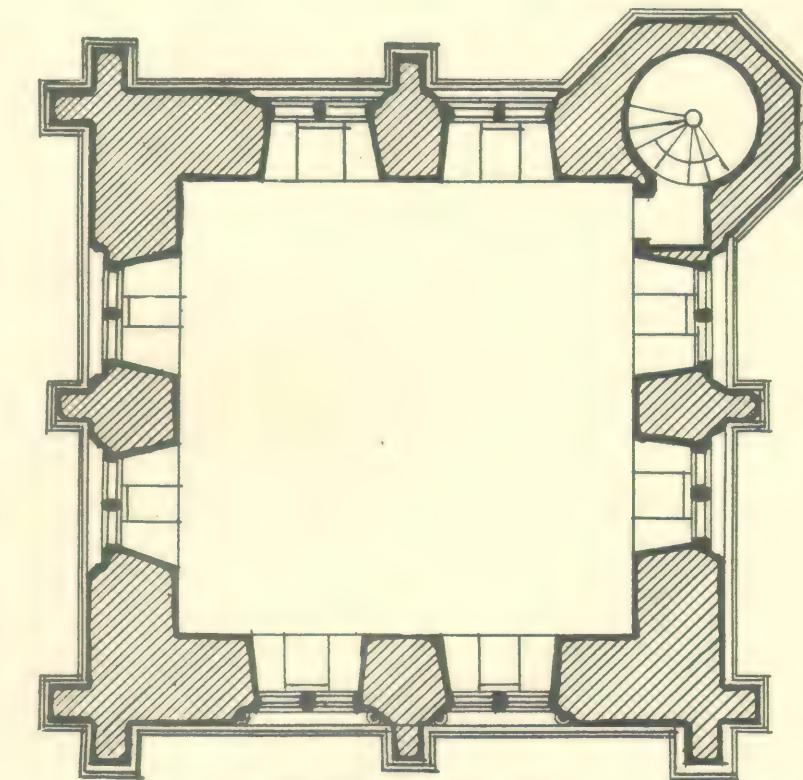
CAMPUSKENNETH ABBEY, STIRLINGSHIRE.



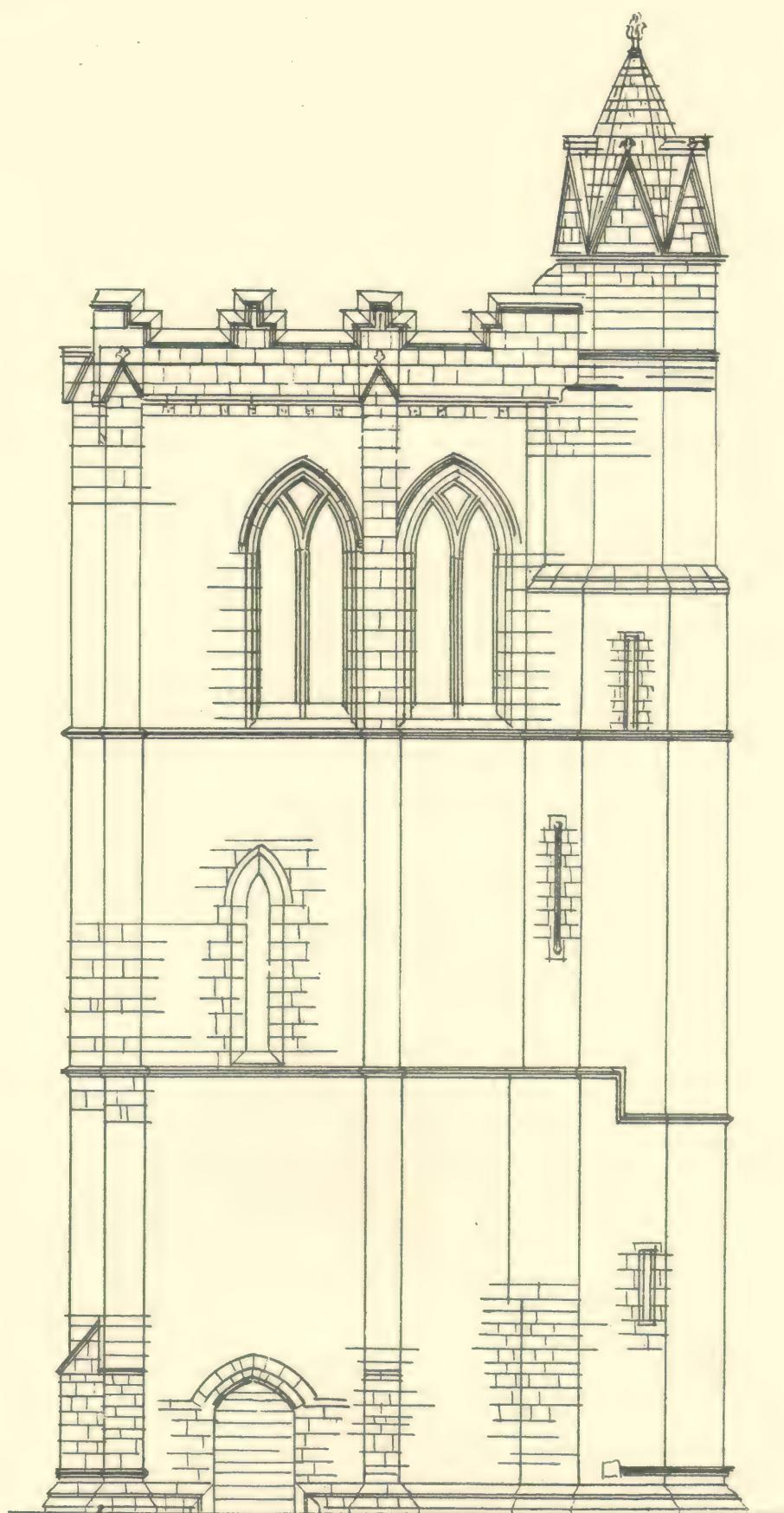
SOUTH ELEVATION



ROOF PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



EAST ELEVATION

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
FEET.

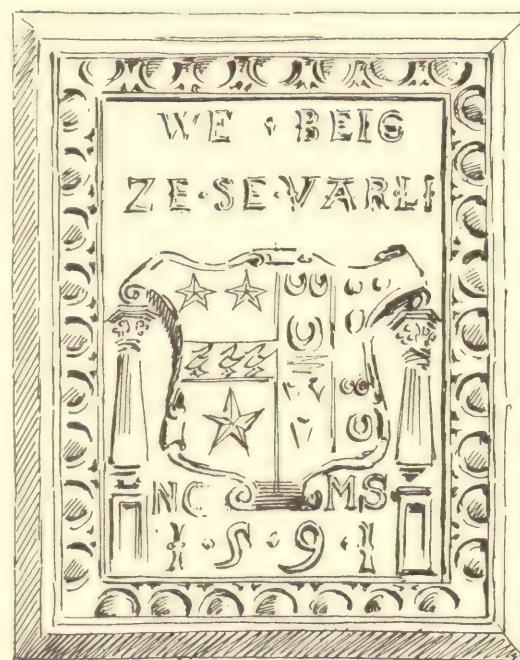
BONHARD HOUSE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

(PLATES 26 TO 29.)

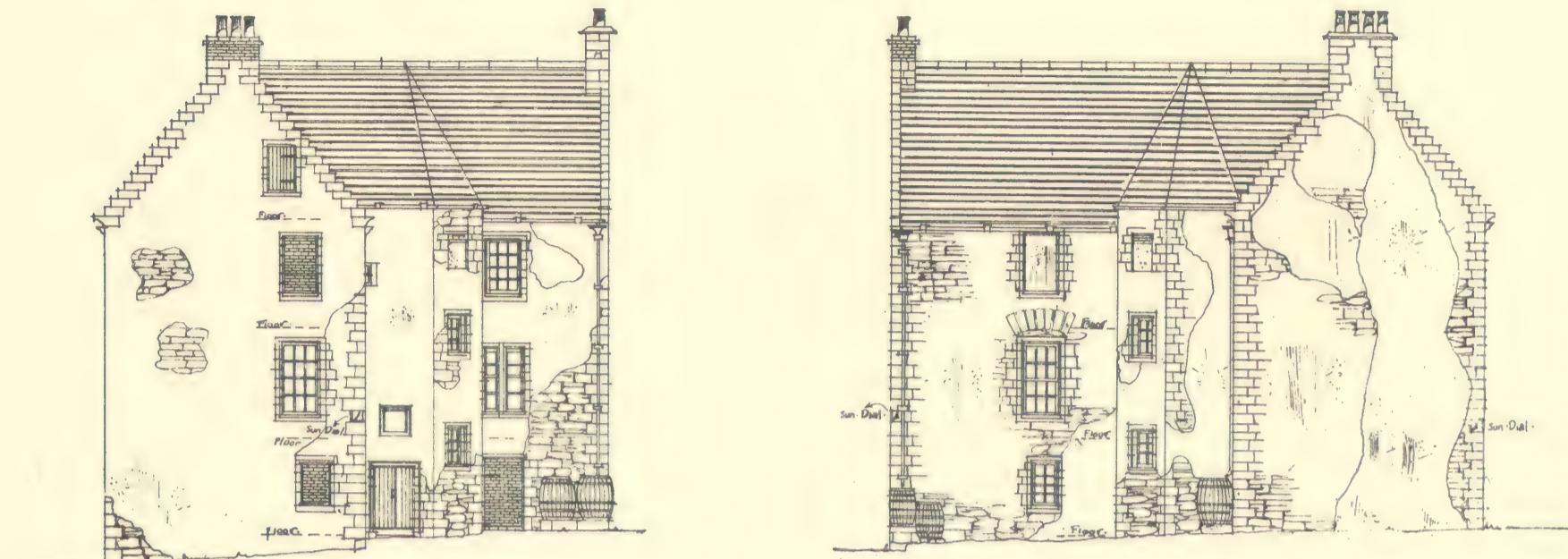
Bonhard House stands on the rising ground which lies between the town of Linlithgow and the Firth of Forth, about two miles north from the former. It has a background of ancient trees, with a pleasant southern outlook. On the road to the house stands the old dovecot, on the gable of which there is a neatly carved heraldic panel containing the arms and initials of Nicholas Cornwal, on a fess three martlets between three mullets, two and one, impaling those of his wife—a Seton—with the initials M.S., and the motto referring to his own arms WE. BEIG. ZE. SE. VARLI., along with the date 1591. The shield has for supporters two Corinthian pillars resting each on a pedestal.

The family has been connected with the locality for many generations, and the father of Nicholas, Peter Cornwall, built a town house in Linlithgow in 1527, which was taken down about fifty years ago, so that it was probably the grandfather of Nicholas who was slain at Flodden, as Bishop Leslie relates in his history of Scotland at the end of his *Aucht Buik*: “The Ingismen alledge that the neist morneng tha fand our kingis body, to Beruik transported it, than to Richmud. WE contrare: that body, say we, was M. lord Bonhardes: our king was sein that nycht in Kelso hail and sound.”

The plan of the house is simple and convenient, and is of the L type. It has no show of defensive expedients, and the windows are fairly large, while the walls are only three feet thick. The main block lying north and south is fifty-seven feet long by twenty-five feet wide, the wing measures twenty-four feet by twenty-three feet, all over the walls. In the re-entering angle there is a semi-octagonal staircase tower, with the entrance doorway which leads conveniently to the kitchen in the wing and to two principal rooms in the main block, with what may be called a hall between them. The southmost of these, called in an old inventory the Laigh Dining-room, is conveniently placed in connection with the kitchen, and has a lighted service-room between. This service-room had, in the later occupation of the house, a door leading out to an old garden. In all likelihood there was only one outside door in the original plan. This, if not a defensive feature, was an element of security. The first floor is divided into three handsome rooms, with finely panelled ceilings of different designs, and stone moulded fireplaces with wooden finishings of varied designs over the fireplaces, which probably contained a painting in each panel. It is astonishing to see such a wealth of architectural display in a house of this size. This may in part be attributed to the influence of the decorative work at the great palace of Linlithgow, which Bonhard House overlooks.

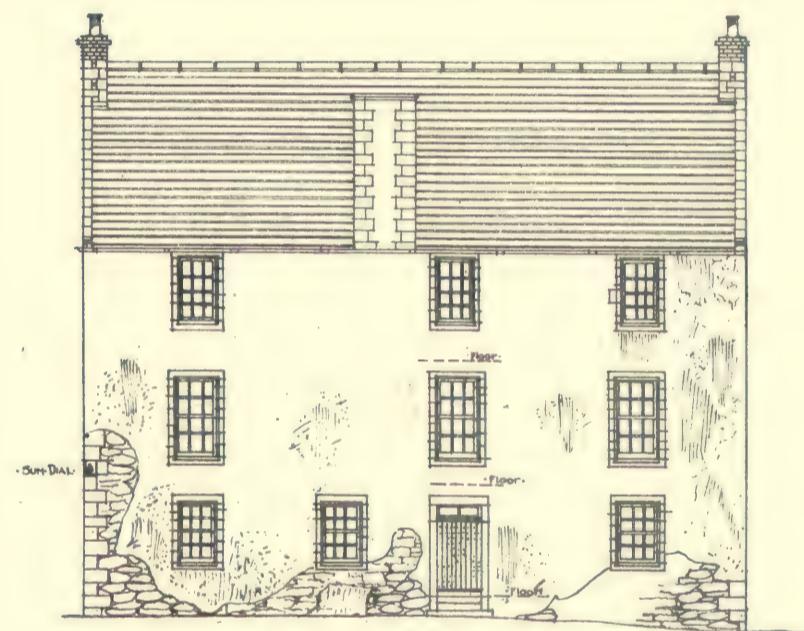


BONHARD HOUSE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

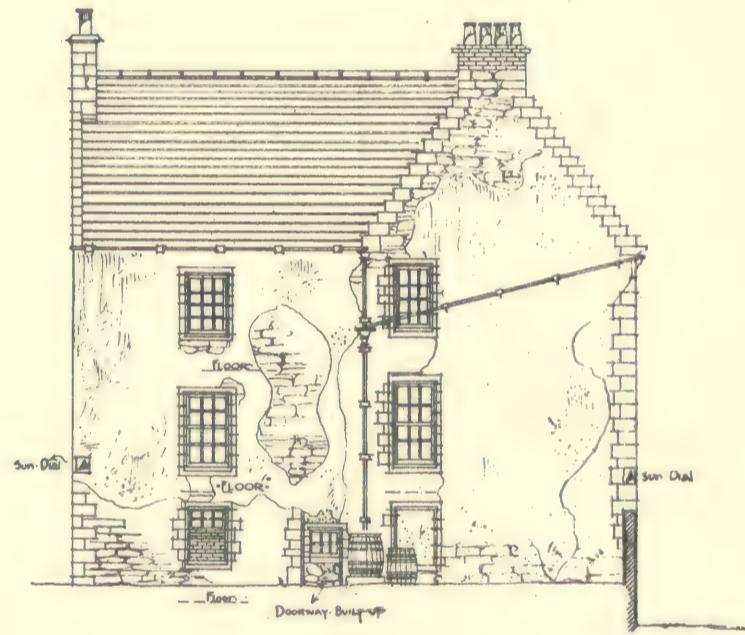


NORTH ELEVATION

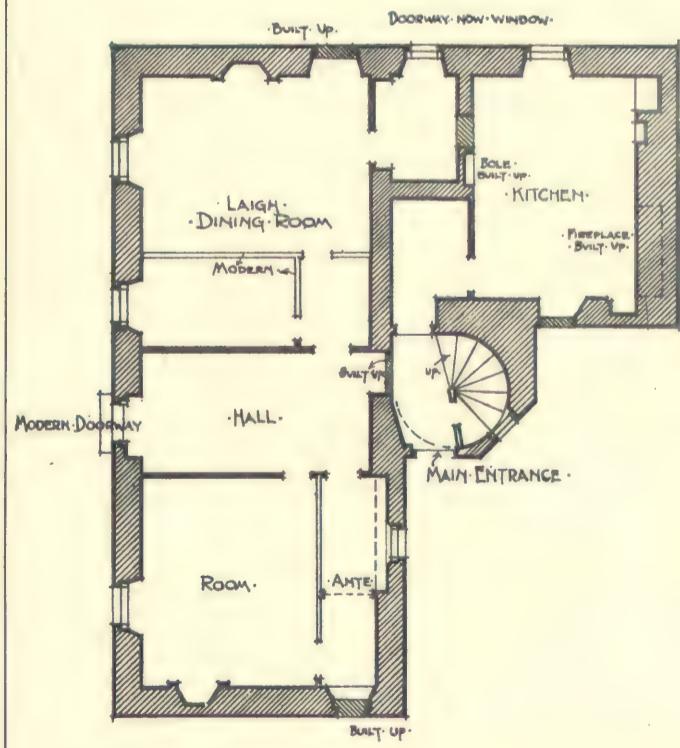
WEST ELEVATION



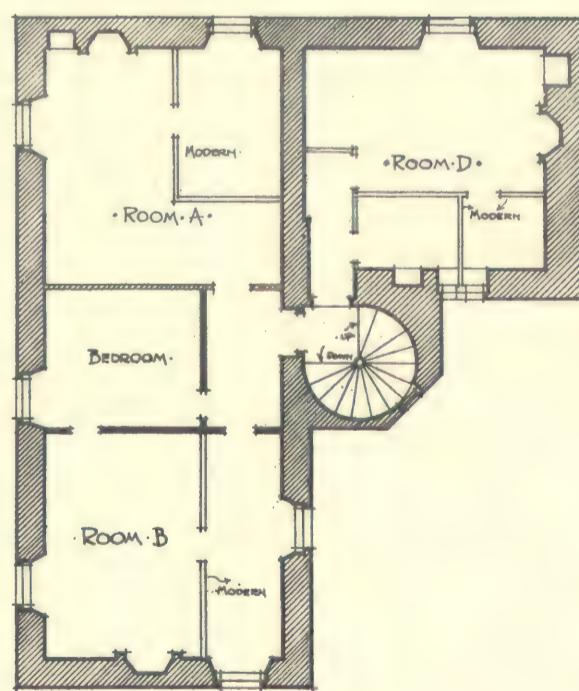
EAST ELEVATION



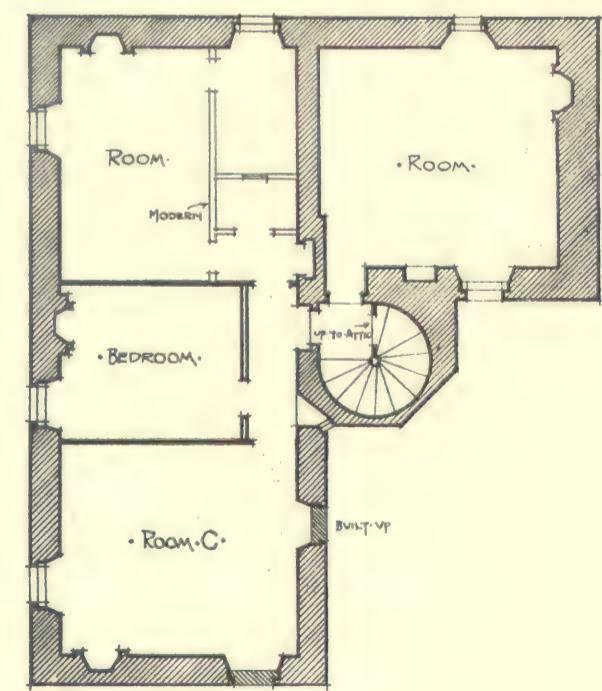
SOUTH ELEVATION



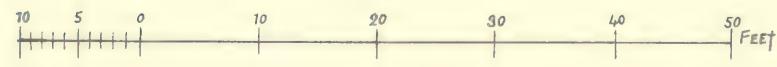
GROUND FLOOR



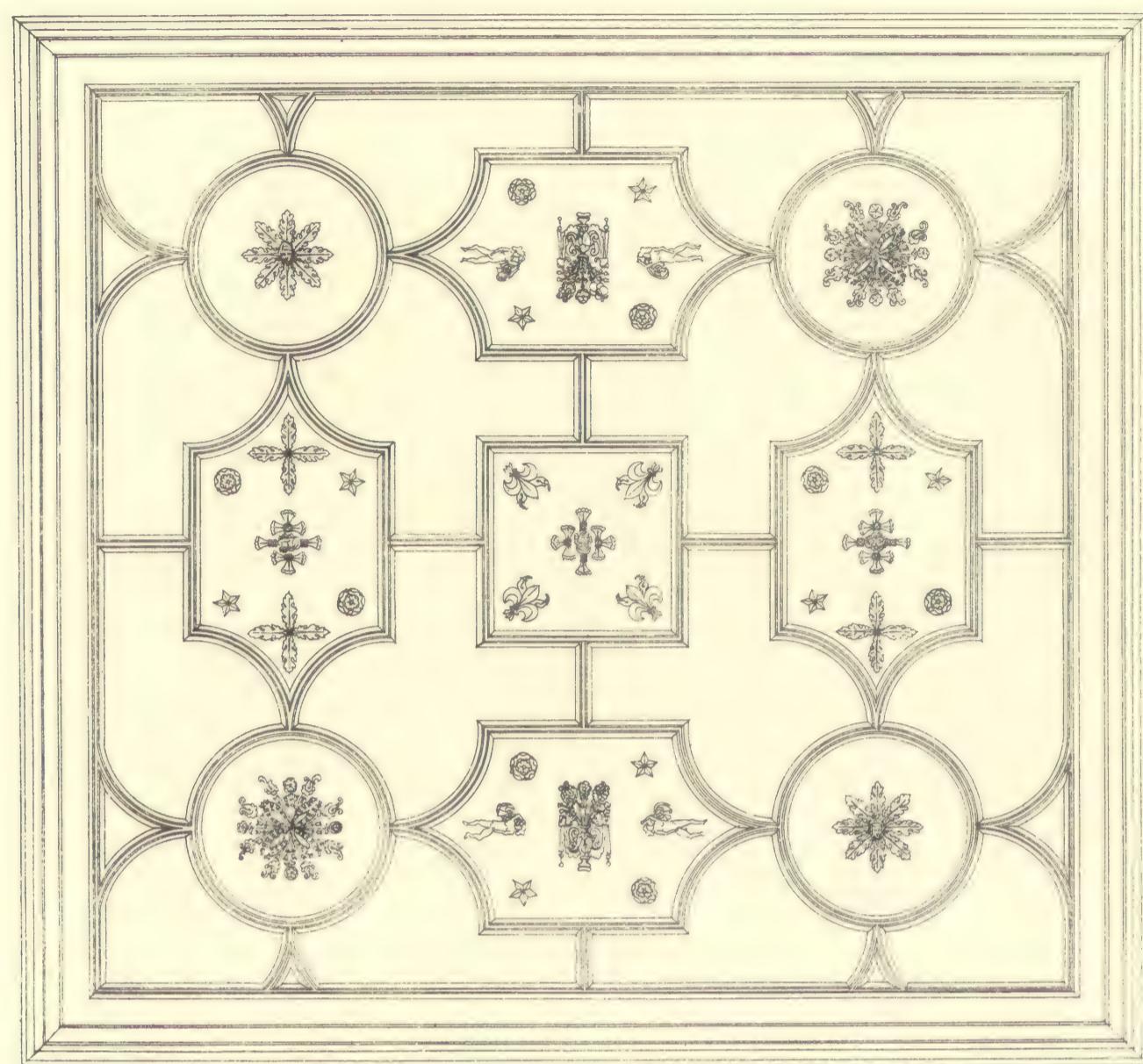
UPPER FLOOR



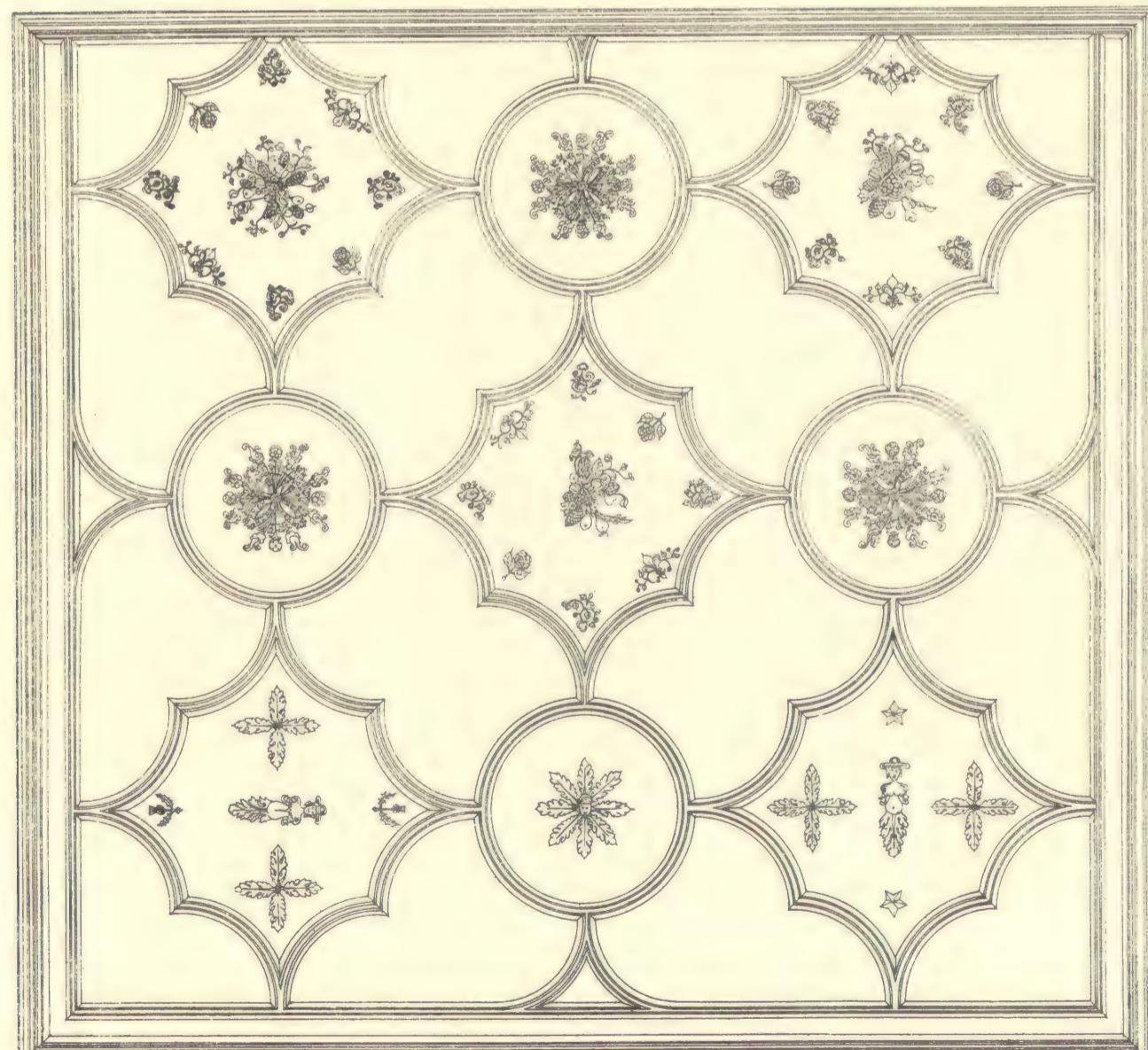
SECOND FLOOR



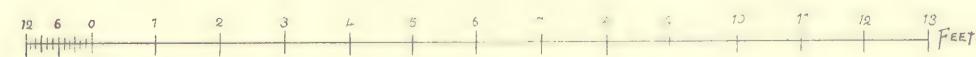
BONHARD HOUSE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.



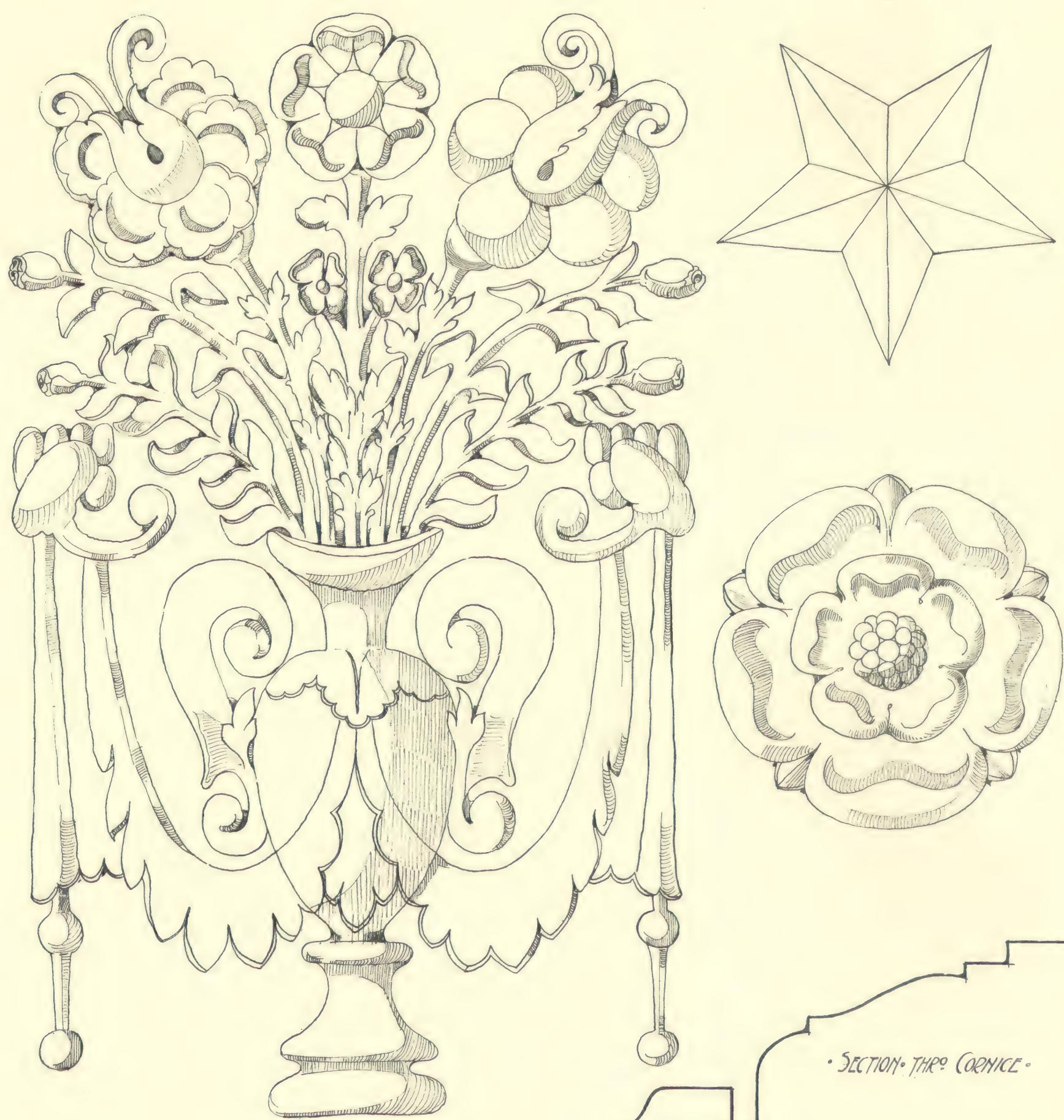
PLAN OF CEILING IN ROOM A



PLAN OF CEILING IN ROOM B



BONHARD HOUSE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

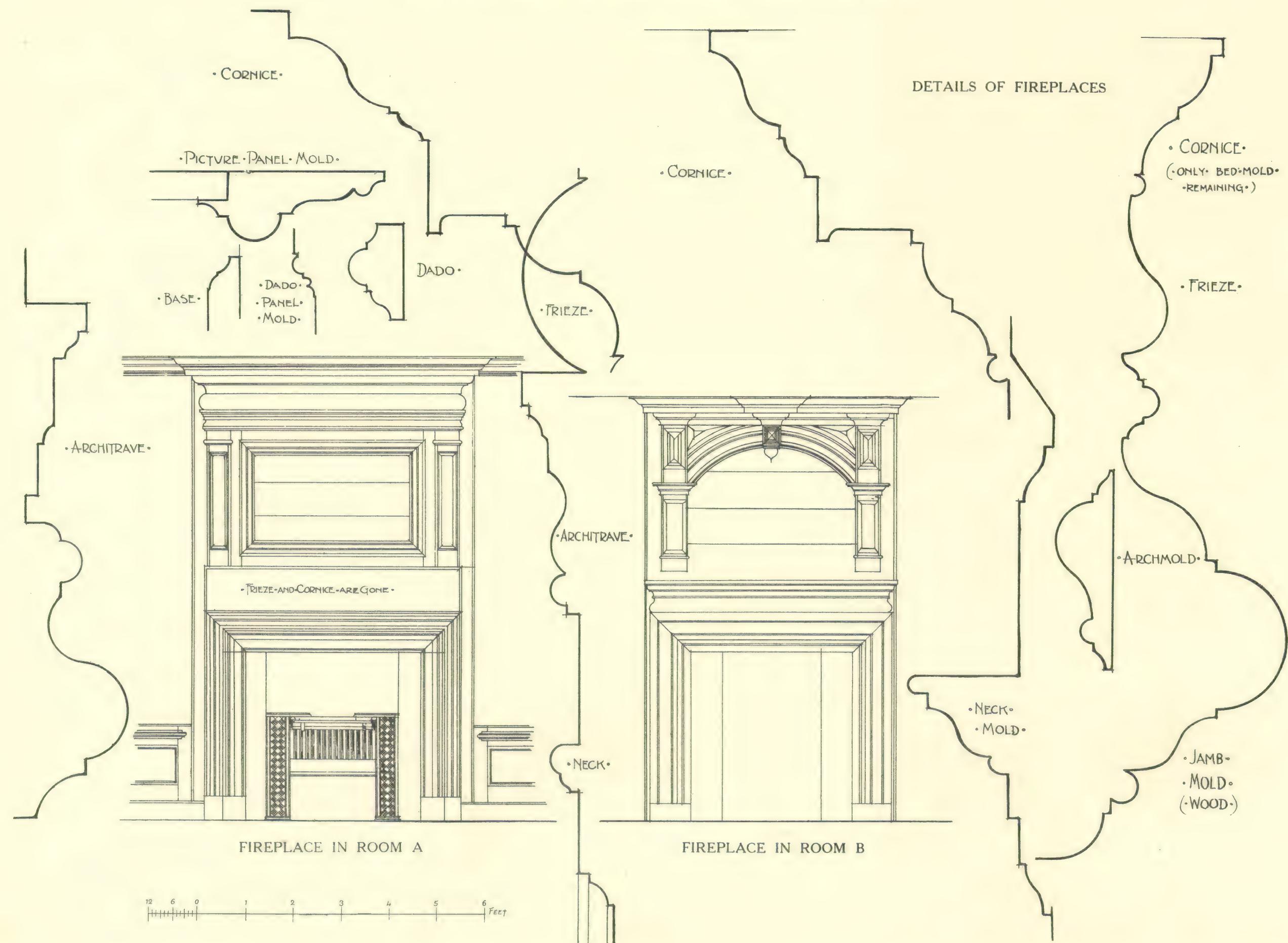


SECTION THRO RIB.

SECTION THRO CORNICE.

DETAILS OF CEILING IN ROOM A

BONHARD HOUSE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.



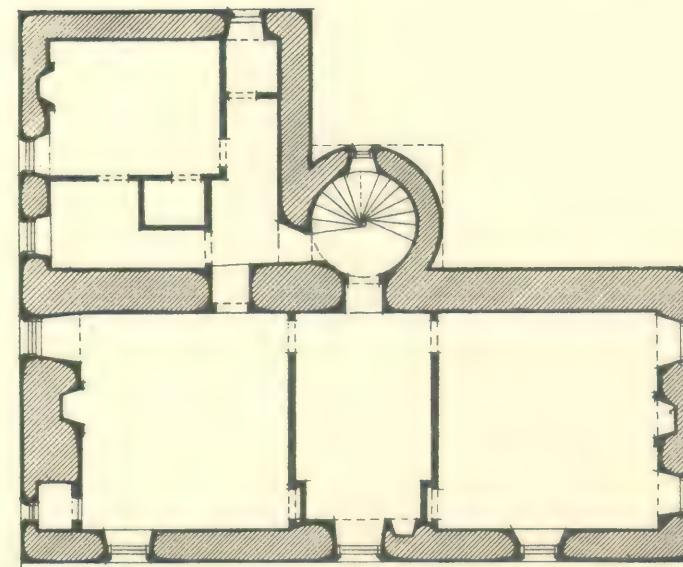
PILRIG HOUSE, LEITH.

(PLATE 30.)

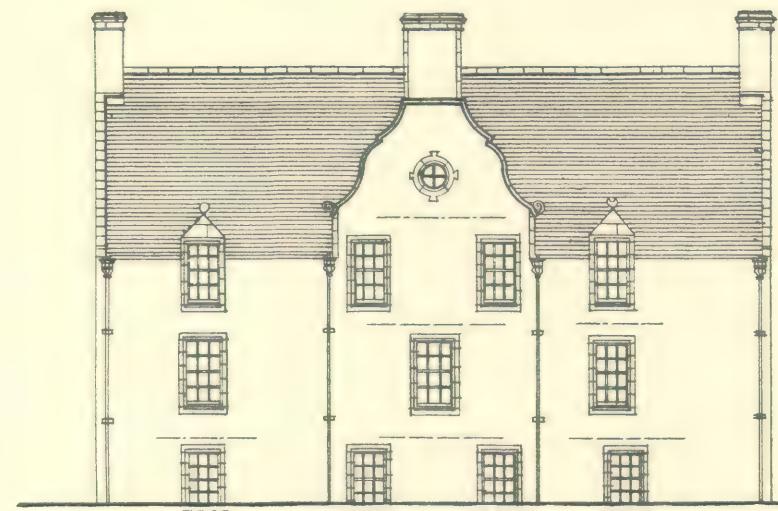
This house and grounds, notwithstanding the rapidly encroaching streets and houses of Leith, have still a pleasant old-world rural aspect. The lands formed part of the Barony of Broughton, and, in 1623, they passed from the hands of Patrick Monypenny into the possession of Gilbert Kirkwood, whose initials, with those of his wife Margaret Foulis, of the Colinton family of that name, are carved on the old pediment of the original doorway, along with the faded inscription (2 Corinthians v. 1): "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Apparently Kirkwood did not set about the building of the house on gaining possession of the lands, as the date, twice repeated on the attic dormers, is 1638.

Pilrig and Bonhard are both of the L plan, and are almost identical in their several dimensions, the outward form of the staircase tower being the distinguishing feature. At Pilrig it is circular on plan, and corbelled out to a square on the top floor, presenting a gable towards the east, while at Bonhard it retains its semi-octagonal form throughout. The appearance of the ogee-shaped gable on the south front, while all the others are crow-stepped, the back fillet along the edge and up the chimney, terminating below in a roll, and the little round window, are all features of early eighteenth-century work. In 1718, after passing through several hands, the place came into the possession of James Balfour, merchant in Leith, with whose descendants it still remains. We may credit them with having built this gable and obtaining a lighted garret at the same time, and, further, with having built a new entrance doorway to the house on the first floor-level, with an approach of outside steps; the new gable giving an undoubted dignity to the new entrance front. The entrance hall, of a convenient size, about seventeen feet by twelve feet, leads to a good-sized room on each side, and, by the stair landing, to two rooms in the wing. The kitchen is on the ground floor in the west end of the main block, and had an arched fireplace, about seven or eight feet wide, in a gable wall five feet thick.

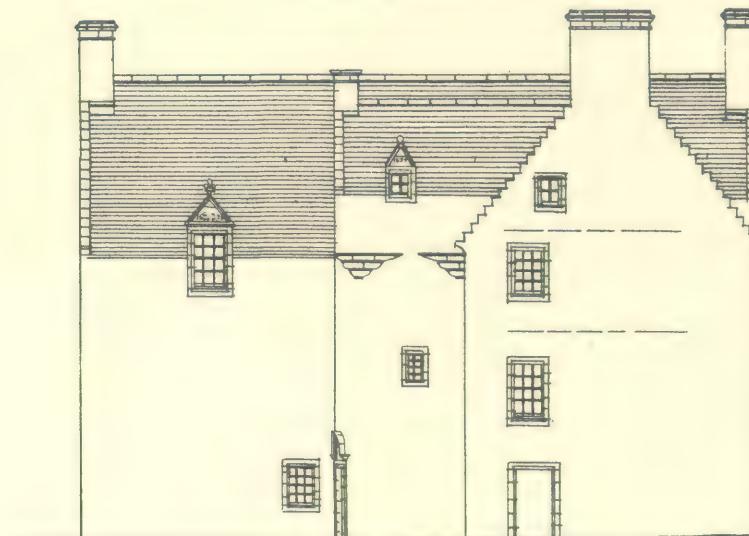
PILRIG HOUSE, EDINBURGH.



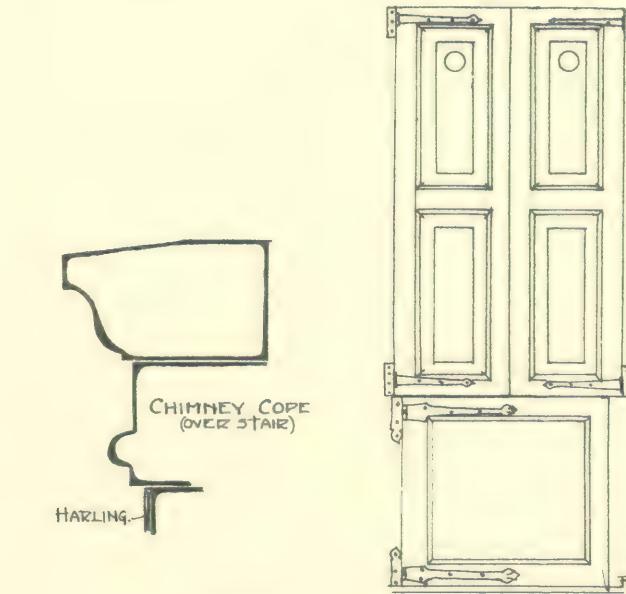
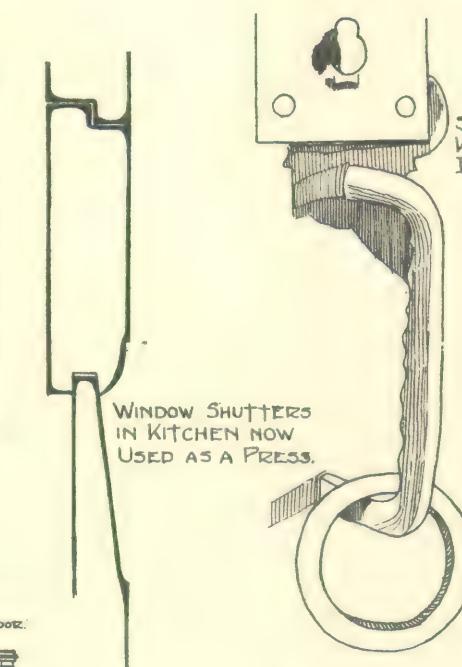
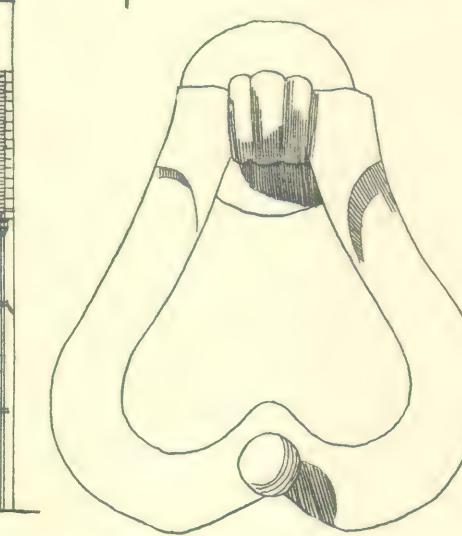
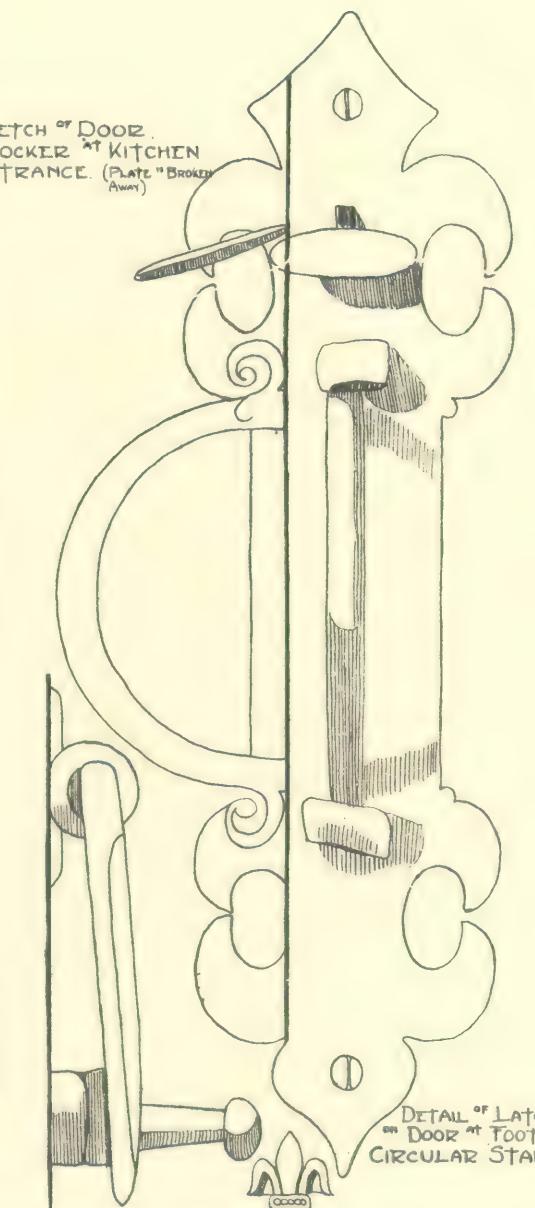
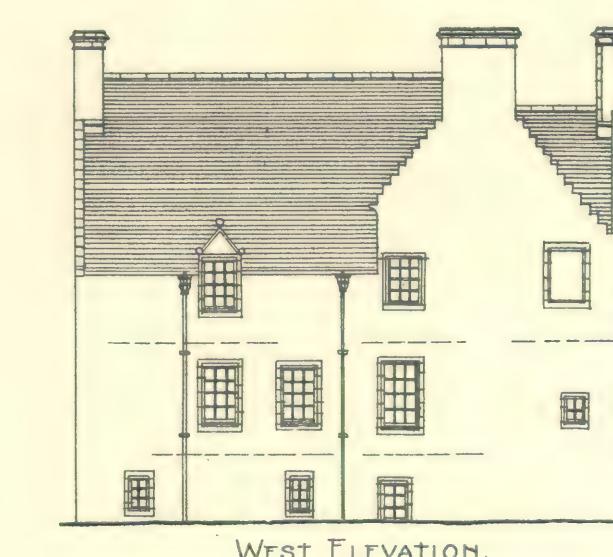
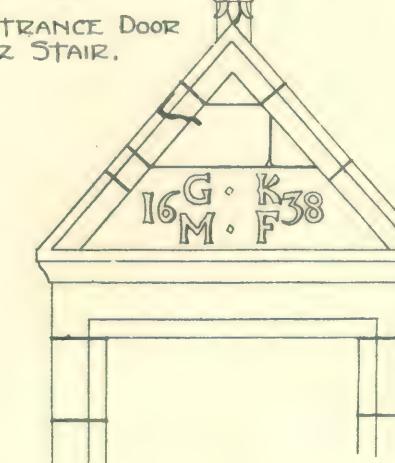
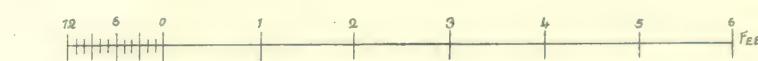
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SOUTH ELEVATION.



NORTH ELEVATION.

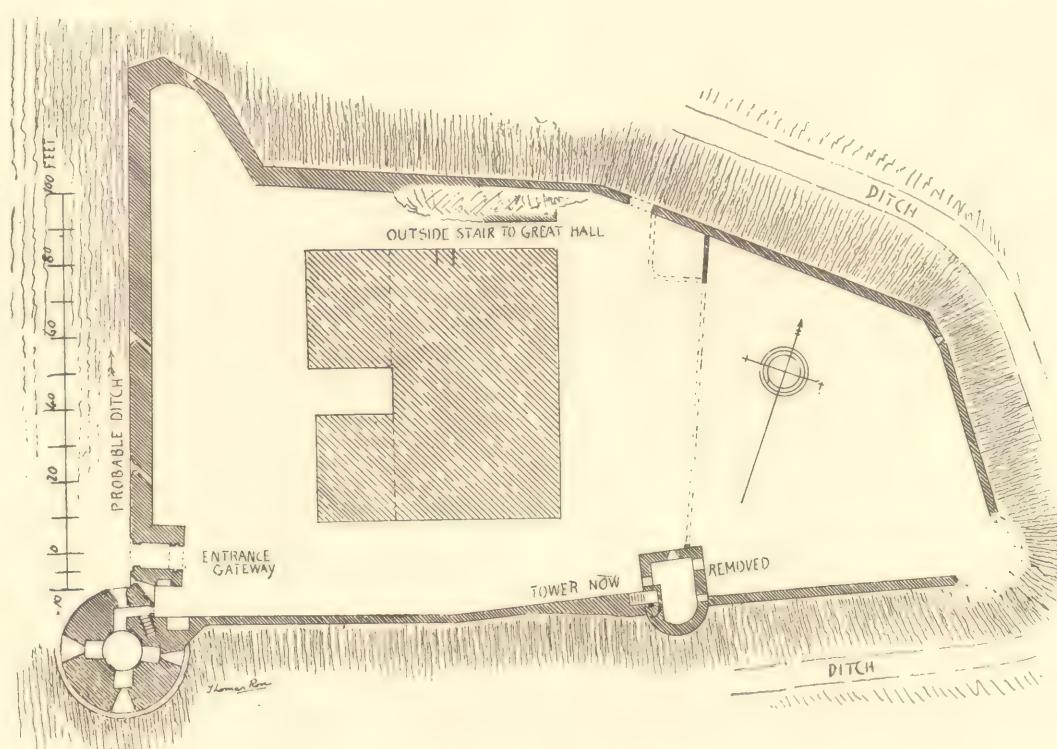
CHIMNEY COPE
(OVER STAIR)
HARLING.SKETCH OF DOOR.
KNOCKER AT KITCHEN
ENTRANCE. (PLATE "BROKEN
AWAY")WINDOW SHUTTERS
IN KITCHEN NOW
USED AS A PRESS.DETAIL OF LATCH
ON DOOR AT FOOT OF
CIRCULAR STAIR.KNOCKER ON ENTRANCE DOOR
TO CIRCULAR STAIR.SMALL DORMER
OVER STAIRDORMER WINDOW
HEAD.

BORTHWICK CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.

(PLATE 31 TO 37.)

This great and well-preserved castle is situated about eleven miles south-east from Edinburgh. The licence to build it was granted by King James I. to Sir William Borthwick in 1430, about six years after the king's release from his long captivity in England, and it was probably there, while serving as a hostage for James, when he was an inmate of various castles, that Sir William formed the idea of building this castle in the lordly style of the Norman keep, modifying the same in the Scottish manner. In the description of Earlshall (Part I.) this manner is referred to, and explained by sketches, which need not be repeated here except to say that the square oblong part of the Borthwick plan is long enough (about seventy-three feet six inches by forty-six feet) to permit of the towers being placed on one side, still leaving an open space between them (fourteen feet) sufficient to give a look out on that side. The idea of a look out on all sides from the main part being a *sine qua non*.

The castle stands on the level summit of a narrow plateau, from which the ground slopes rapidly on each side and end. It is surrounded by more or less ruinous walls, enclosing about .6 of an acre of ground, as shown on site plan, where will also be seen the entrance gateway about six feet wide, having a drawbridge and outer gate with portcullis in the inner archway, and is flanked by a strong round tower with gun holes. There is a wide embrasure on the north-west corner of the wall, enfilading the whole north side, and another tower of three storeys, seen on plans but now removed. We may here anticipate by remarking that all these defences failed to protect the castle from the guns of Cromwell when he opened fire on it in 1650 from the heights to the east, and on that side his mark is still seen in the broken parapet and masonry.*



There are two entrances to the castle, both in the narrow confined space on the north side, where it would be difficult for an aggressive force to operate, and still more so by the presence of an outside stair leading to the floor of the great hall some twenty feet above the ground. In a niche over this there is a wasted figure, probably of St Mungo, the patron saint of Borthwick Church. The other entrance leads down by seven steps to the vaulted ground floor, where, at its landing inside, a narrow wheel-stair leads up to the hall. The main part of the under floor is divided into three cellars with a timber floor above. The north tower is a dreary dungeon, and the south one, under a low dwarf roof, is a well-room, with a wheel-stair leading to the hall, and passing on the way a vaulted entresole floor, undoubtedly the master's or the lord's private

* Carlyle's *Letters of Cromwell*, No. clii.

room, measuring eighteen feet by twelve and fourteen feet six inches high, with complete appointments—a widely splayed window, a fine fireplace, ambry and closet, with a private continuation of the stair on to the hall, so that from this room there is complete control of the whole cellars and storage of the castle, as well as of the sanitary arrangements described below.

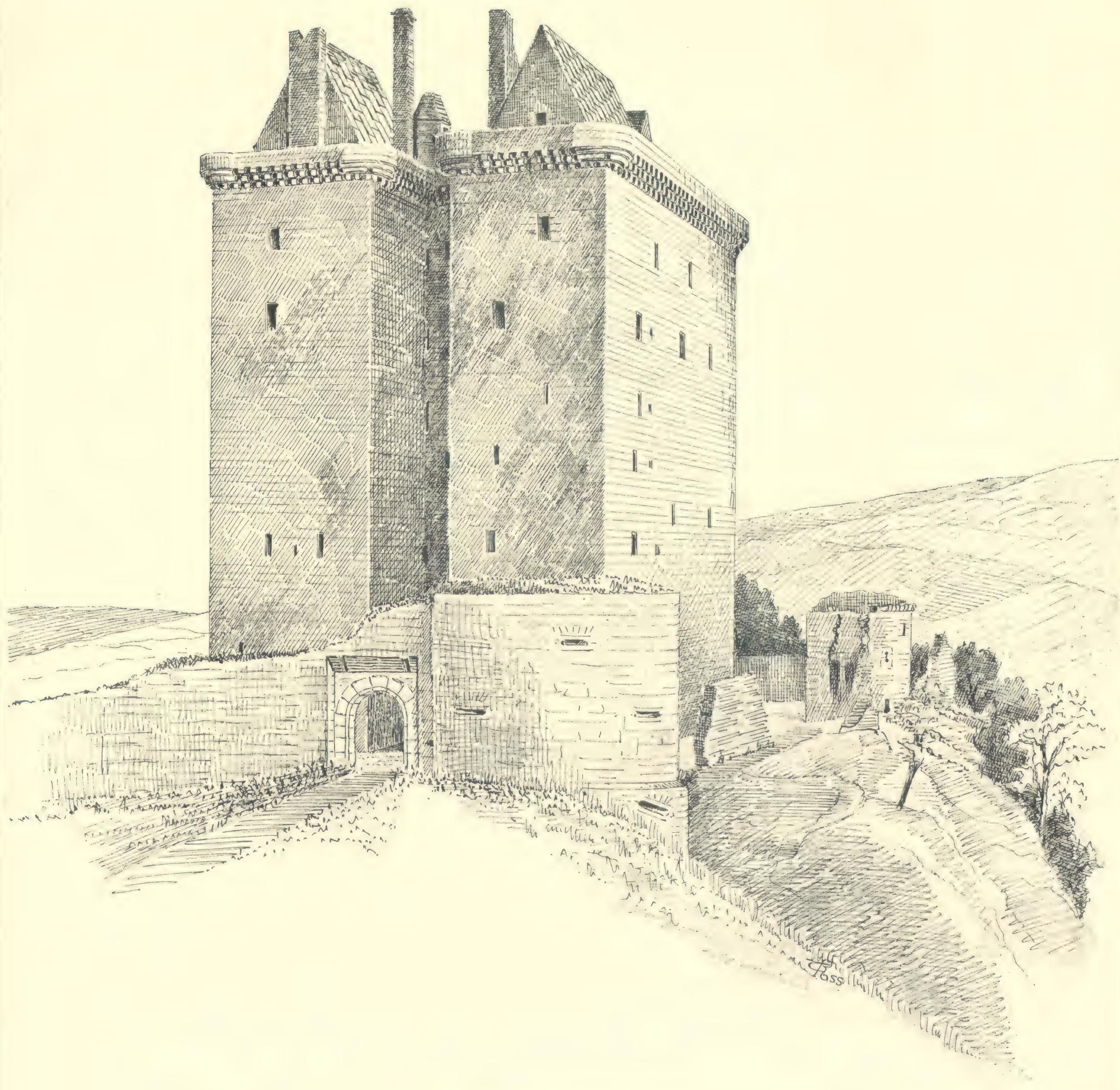
The castle consists of six storeys, three vaults in the main block and three timber floors, and measures ninety-four feet high from the lowest floor to the underside of the uppermost vault. The hall is a noble room, fifty feet long by twenty-three feet six inches and twenty-nine feet high, with considerable traces of colour decoration on the arch, including the words, "Ye Temple of Fame," with a canopied erection having pillars and other indistinct features. At the south end is a fine stone fireplace with two wide splayed windows high up from the floor; at the north end there are the screens with narrow window, and a handsome basin with canopy. The screen is an English feature, not much developed in Scotland, so that this is another indication of English influence on Borthwick. An ambry with a crocketed hood moulding, enclosing a shield bearing three cinquefoils—the Borthwick Arms—appearing on the west wall, and alongside of this is a lintel-shouldered doorway.

The entrance to the hall is through the thickness of the north wall, forming a passage fourteen feet long. The kitchen is entered from this passage, between which and the hall there is a service opening to the screens. Across the kitchen, from side to side, a high arch defines the fireplace, and from this the chimney breast is carried up in the most extraordinary sloping manner. One or two timber props still remain in the flue. At the south end of the hall is the stair landing from the lord's room and shut off from the parlour in south tower by a timber screen or partition, the socket of which for the corner post exists in the stone floor, with a groove for the partition in each stone wall. Entering from this parlour there is a mural room, about eight feet six inches by six feet, in the ceiling of which is the termination of a flue from the garderobes above. The soil, being let down in a vessel, was disposed of in this room, without coming in contact with the well below. Notwithstanding these insanitary arrangements, this is supposed to be the room where Queen Mary slept for two or three nights.

The stair from the screens is in the north-east corner, which, with its turret, was probably knocked down by Cromwell. In all likelihood it was used by the domestics and men-at-arms, and gave access to the roof and the musicians' gallery at the window over the screens, as well as to a straight flight of steps in the west wall, leading to a wheel-stair communicating with all the rooms over the kitchen except one (mentioned below), and then to the roof. Other two stairs led to various rooms and to the roof.

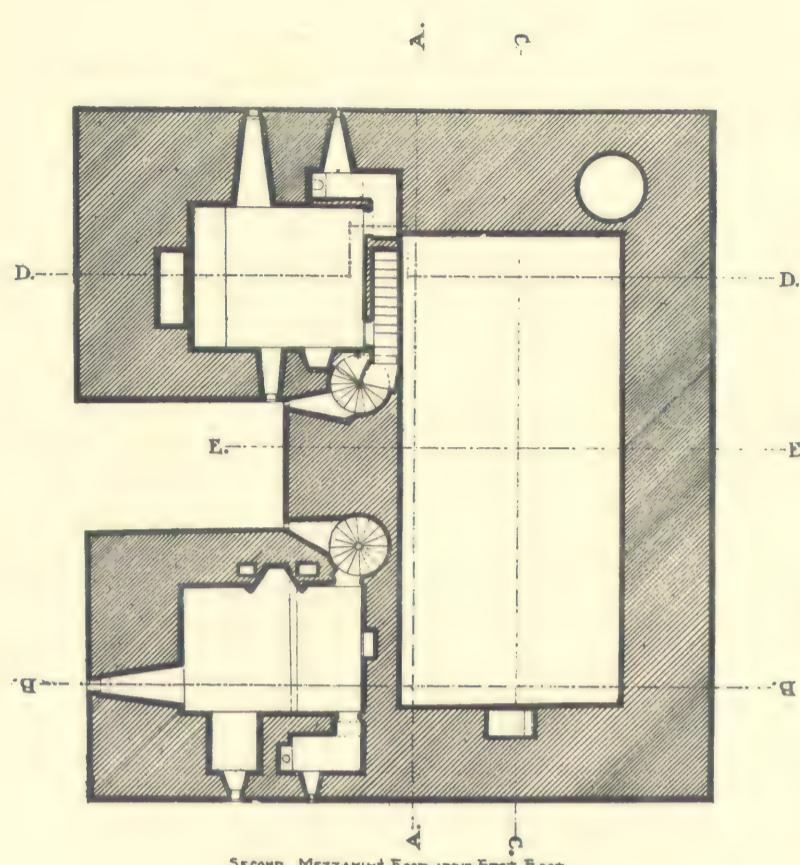
Over the hall was the chapel and solar, the former measuring about twenty-three feet by nineteen feet and oriented, with a wide east window arch, where are the stoup, piscina, and locker, and a seat on each side of the window. The solar is a very handsome room, with a fine fireplace, and, along with the room entering from it in the north tower (the one which the servants' stair passes by), was evidently intended to be a principal or royal bedroom, and is strapped as if for hanging tapestry. The two upper floors were doubtless bedrooms, and in the lofts of the vaults the garrison who manned the roof would be accommodated. The parapet is carried on great corbels with open machiolations, and there is ample space on the roof for defence. The masonry is perfect and of a reddish sandstone, the joisting being copied faithfully on the drawings. The castle was in a state of ruin and uninhabited for about two centuries, but about the end of last century it was repaired, and is now a most magnificent residence. At the same time the entrance gateway was enlarged, the round tower altered, and the outside stair entirely renewed.

BORTHWICK CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.

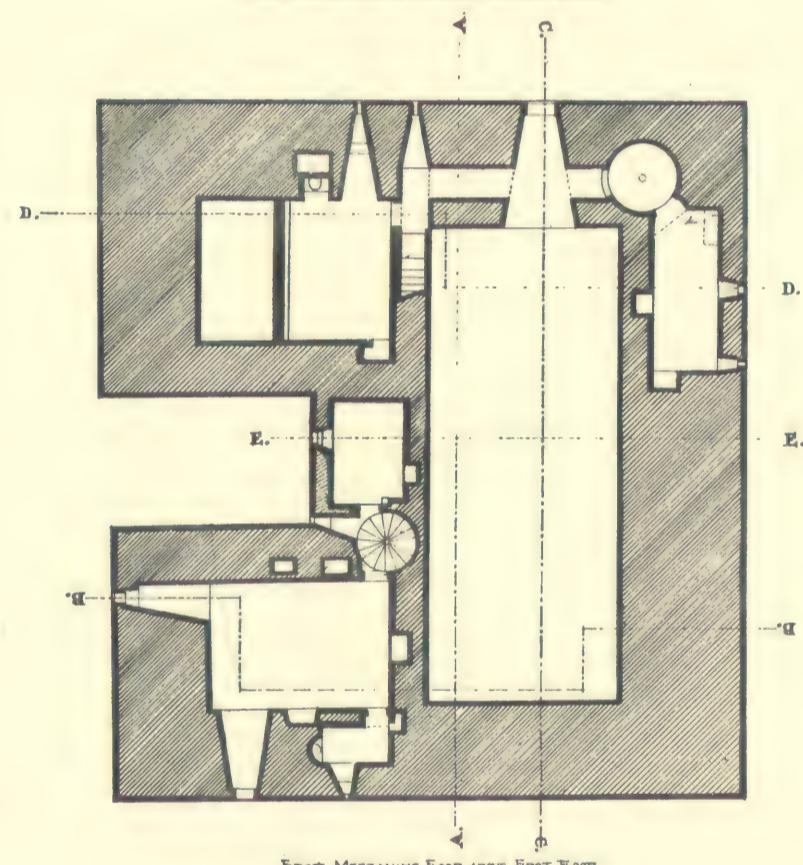


VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST

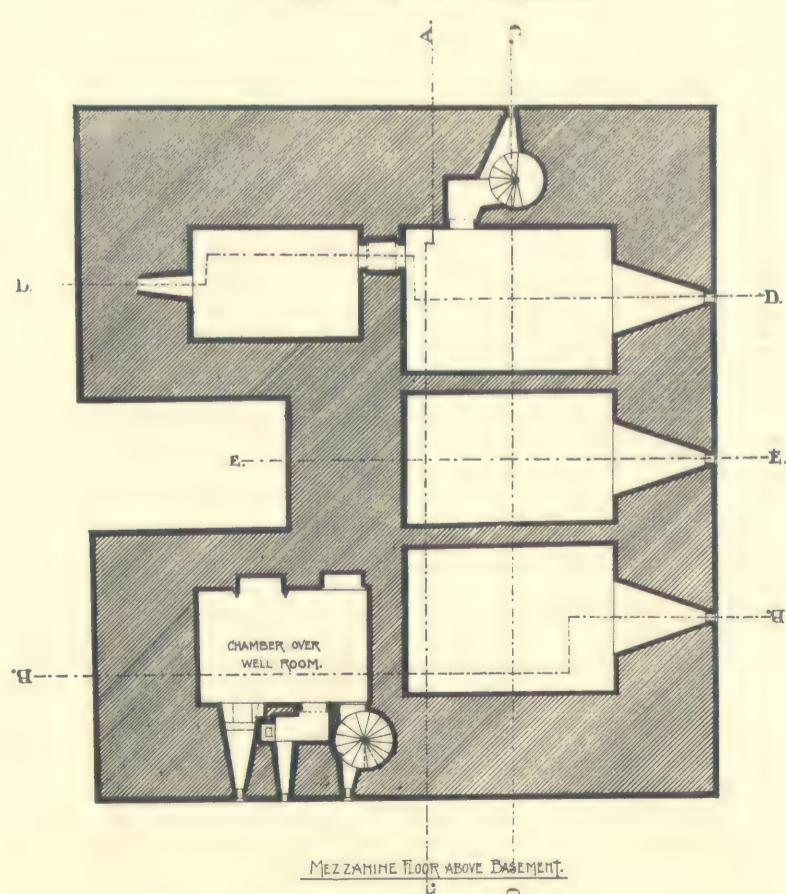
BORTHWICK CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.



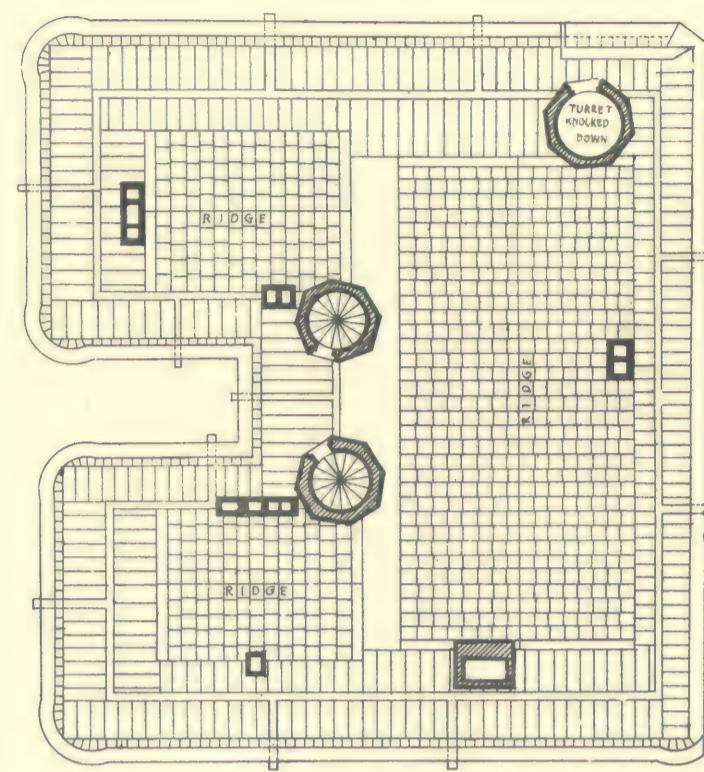
SECOND MEZZANINE FLOOR ABOVE FIRST FLOOR.



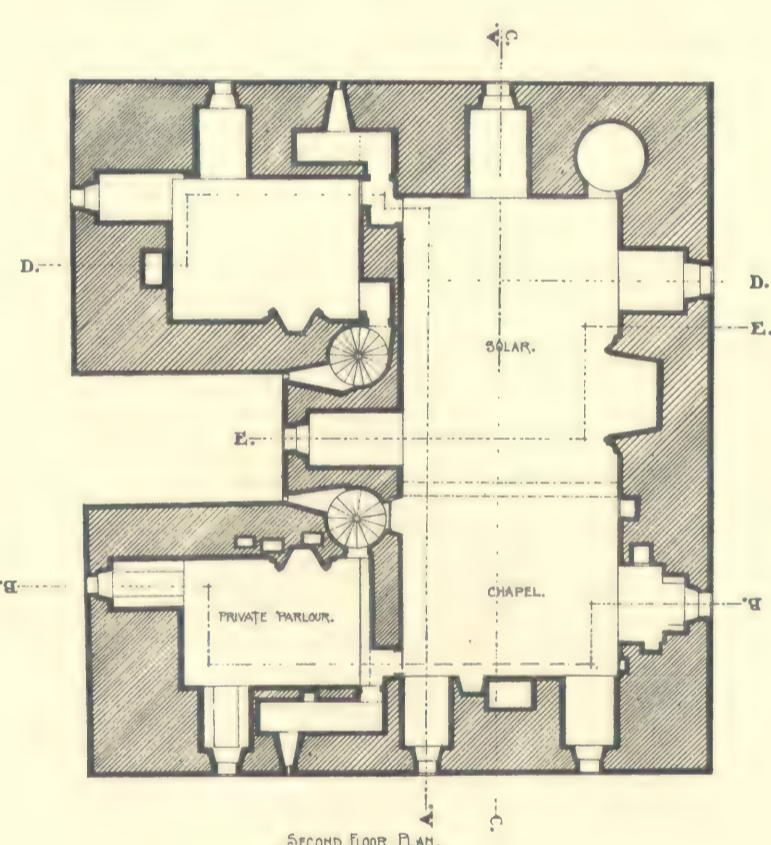
FIRST MEZZANINE FLOOR ABOVE FIRST FLOOR.



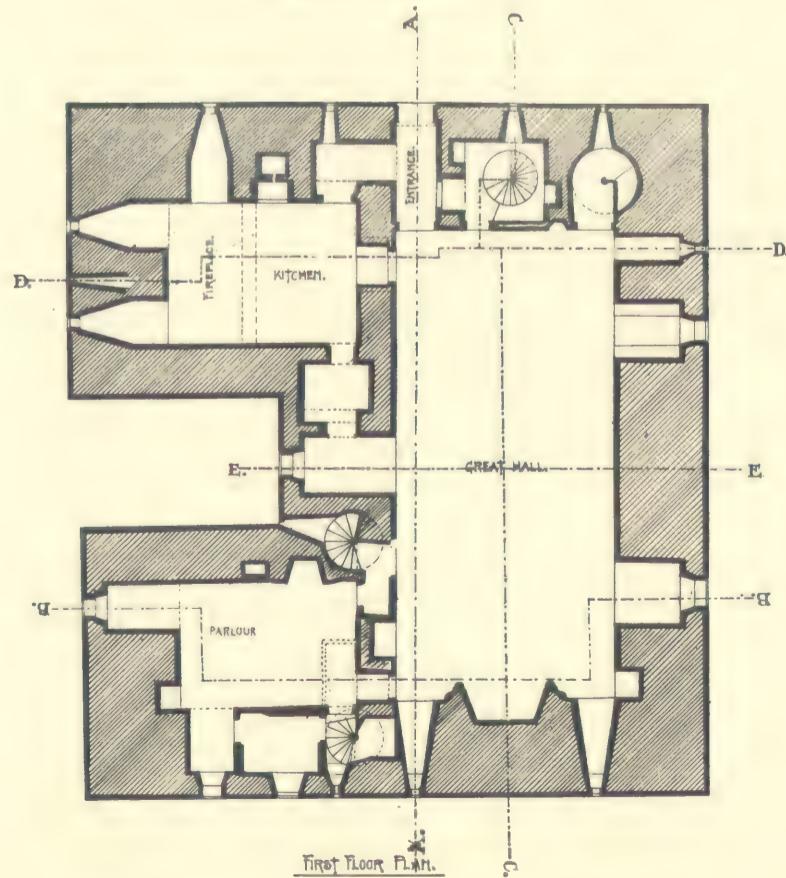
MEZZANINE FLOOR ABOVE BASEMENT.



ROOF PLAN

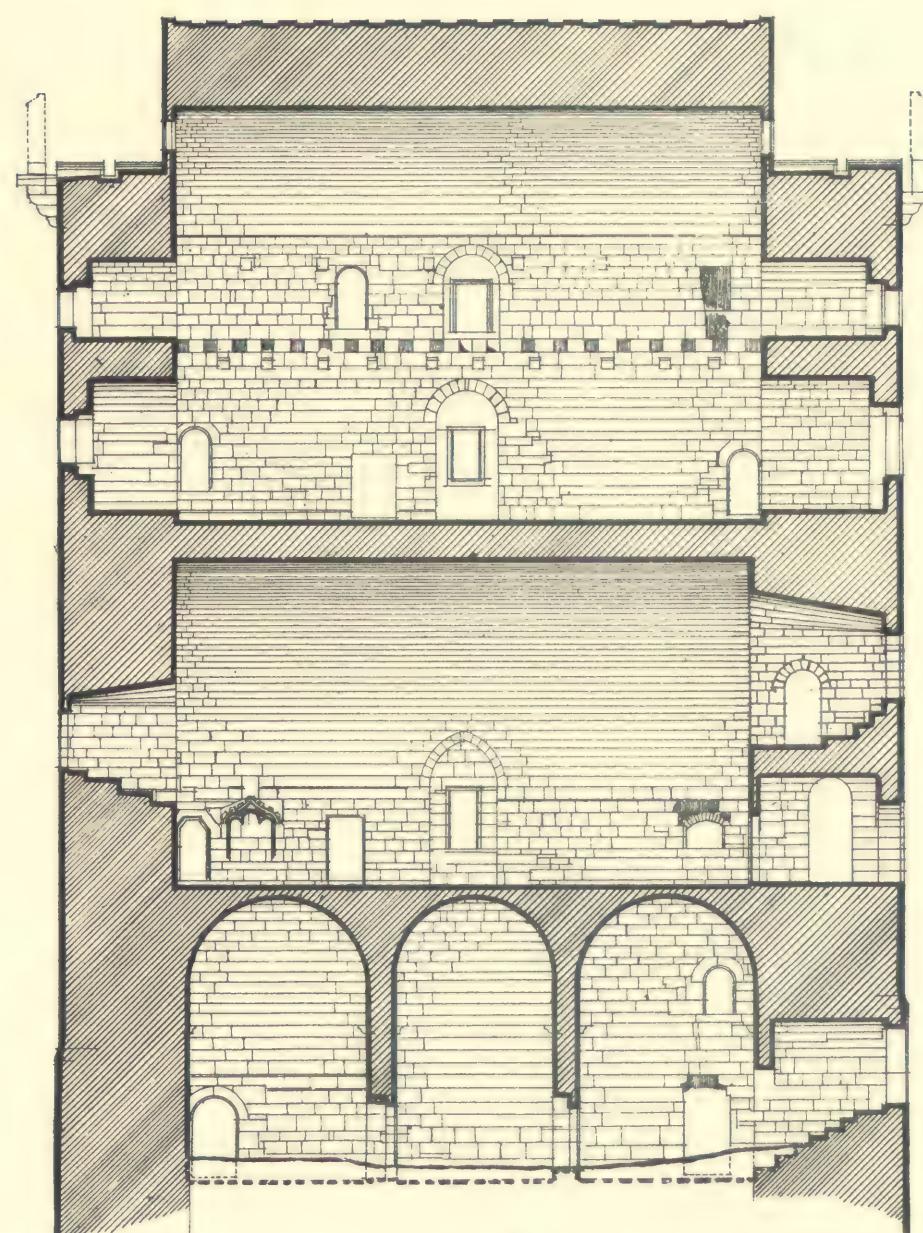


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

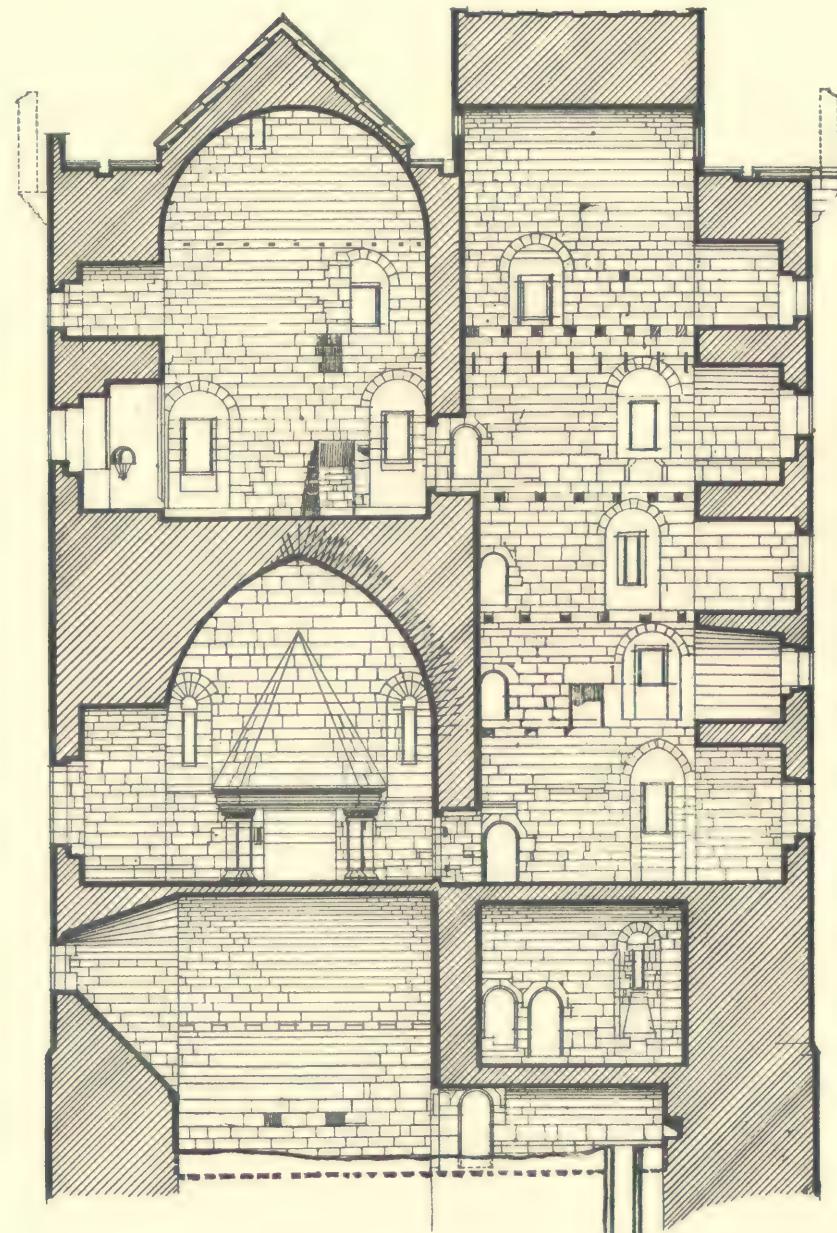


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

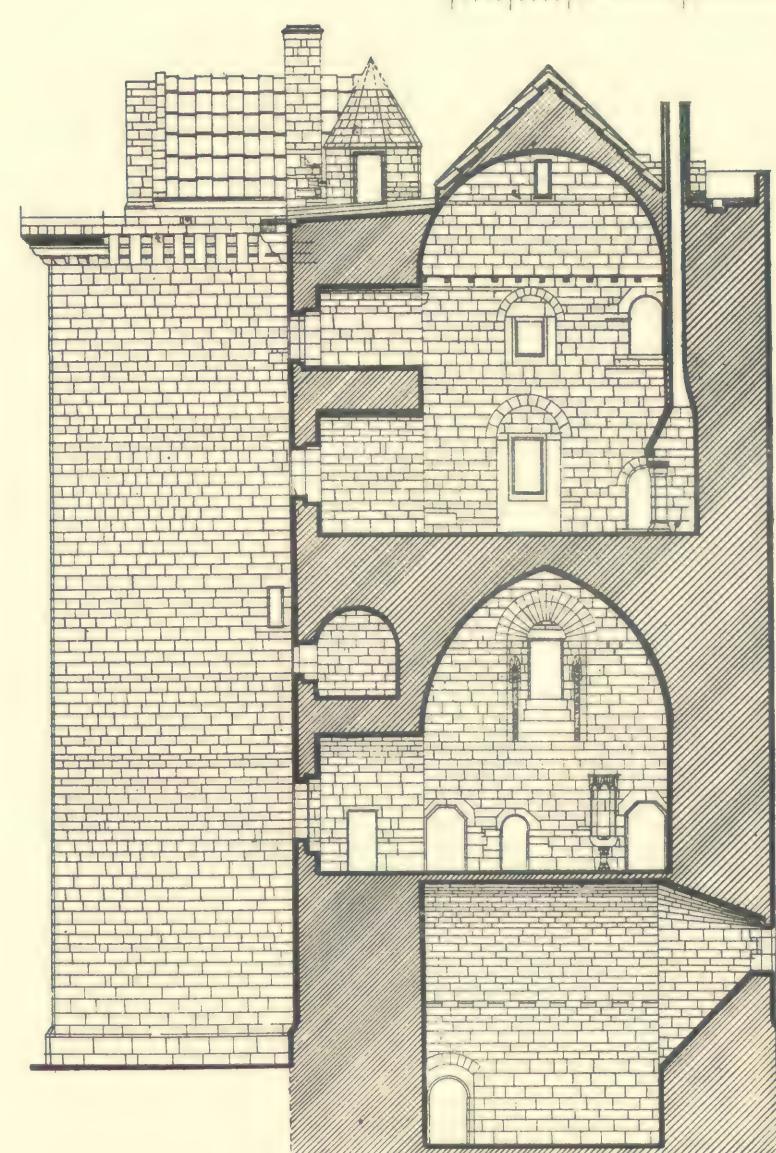
BORTHWICK CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.



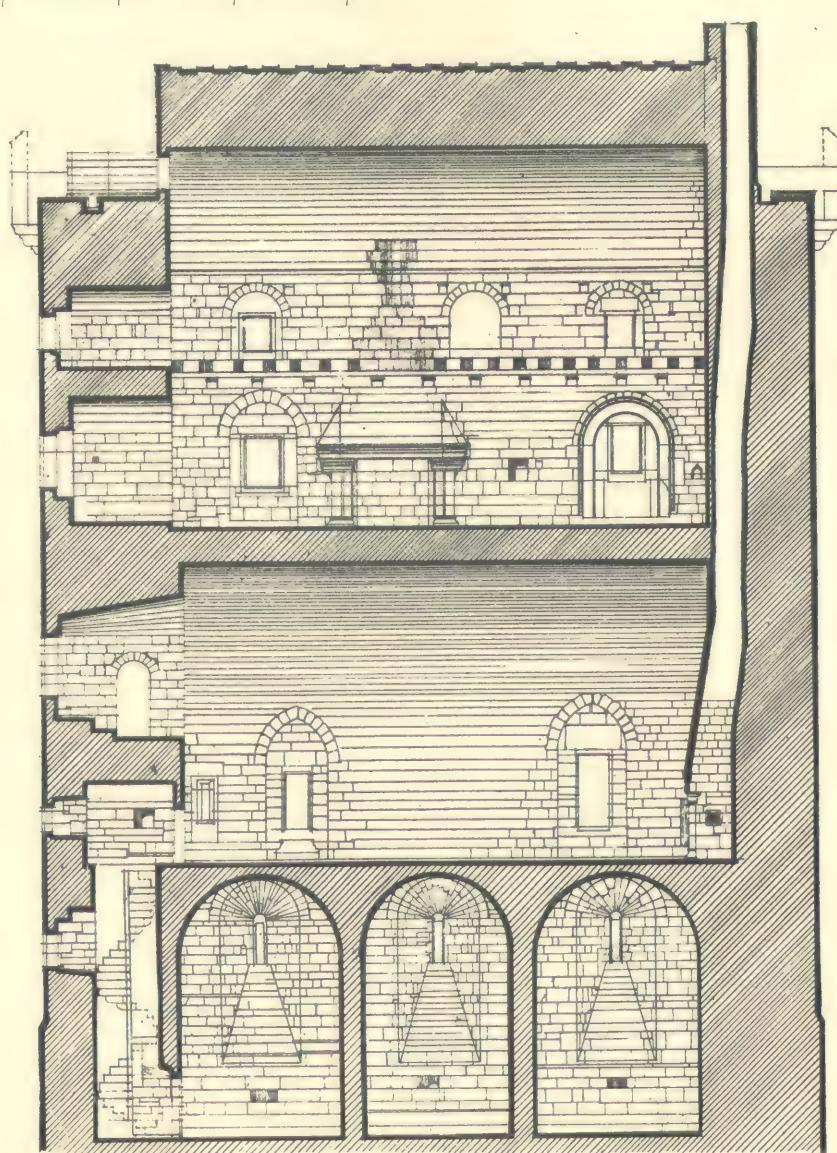
SECTION AA



SECTION BB



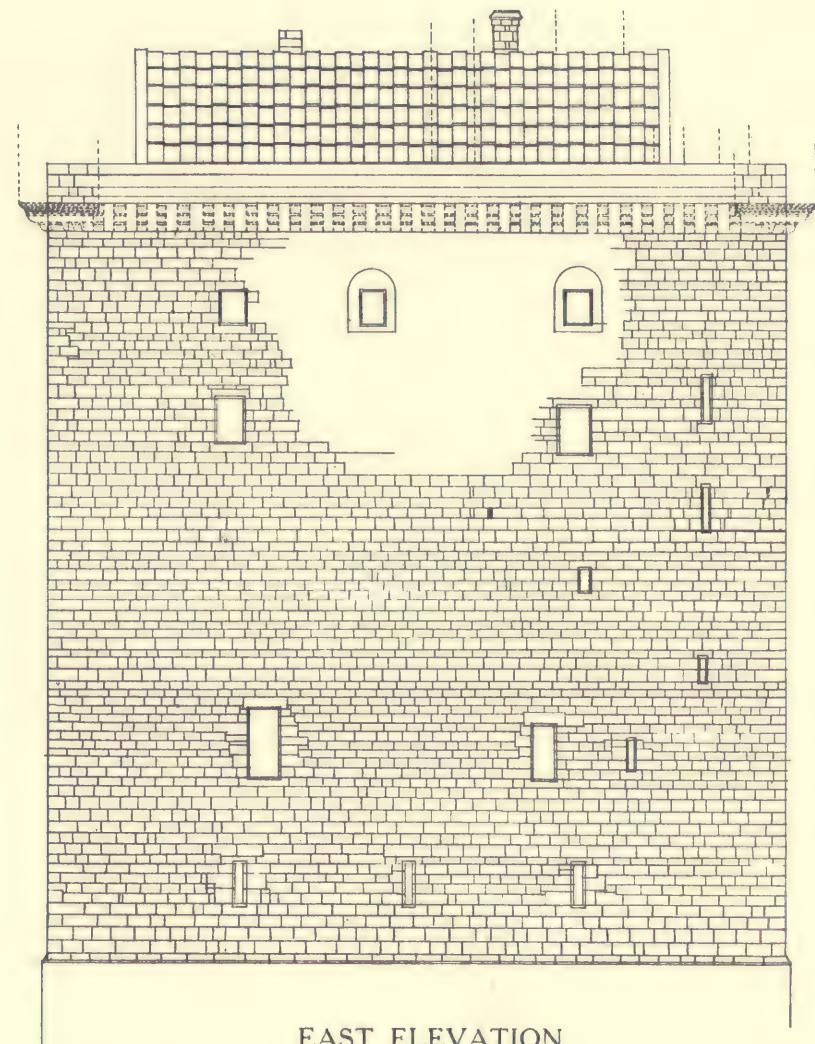
SECTION EE



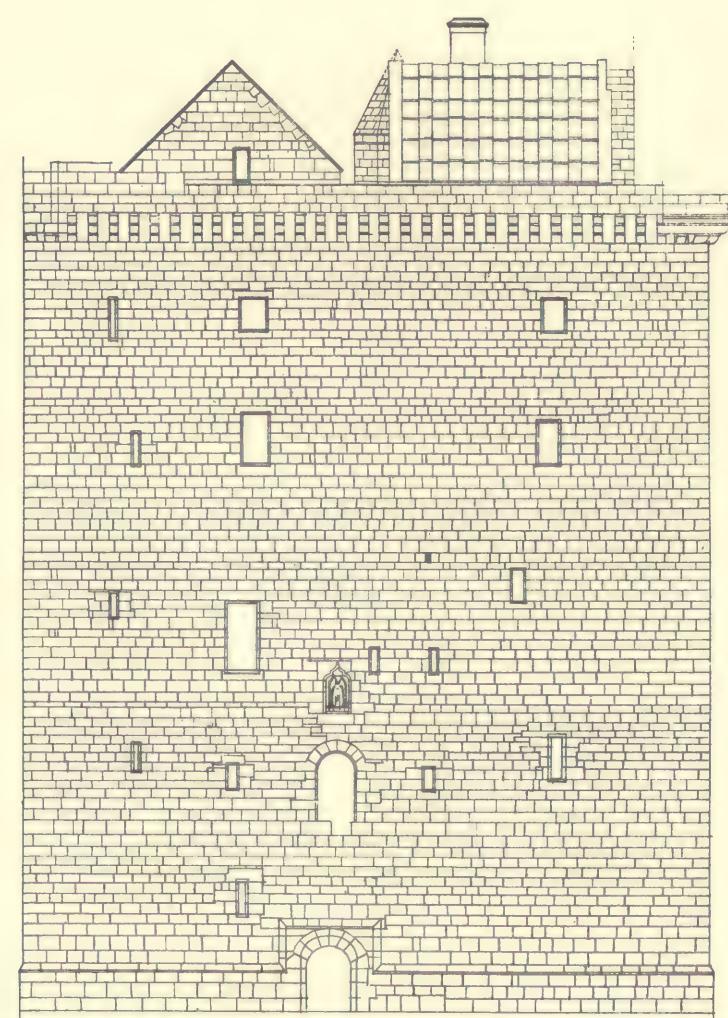
SECTION CC

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 FEET.

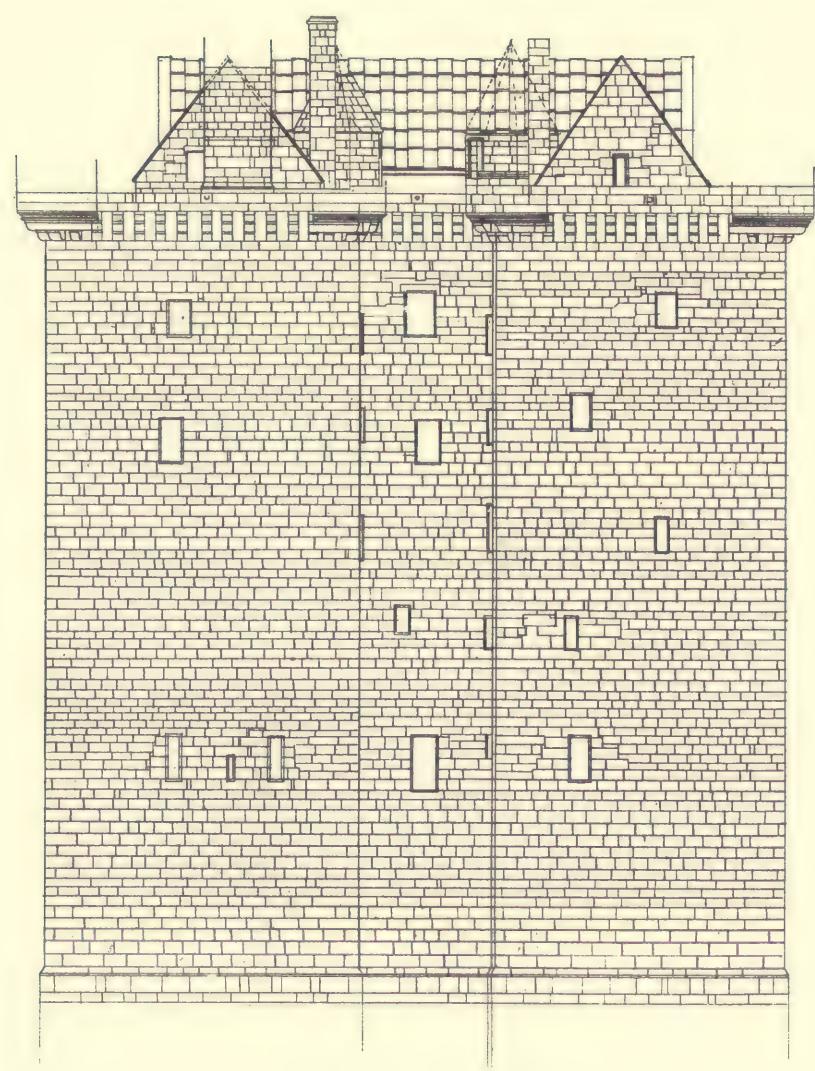
BORTHWICK CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.



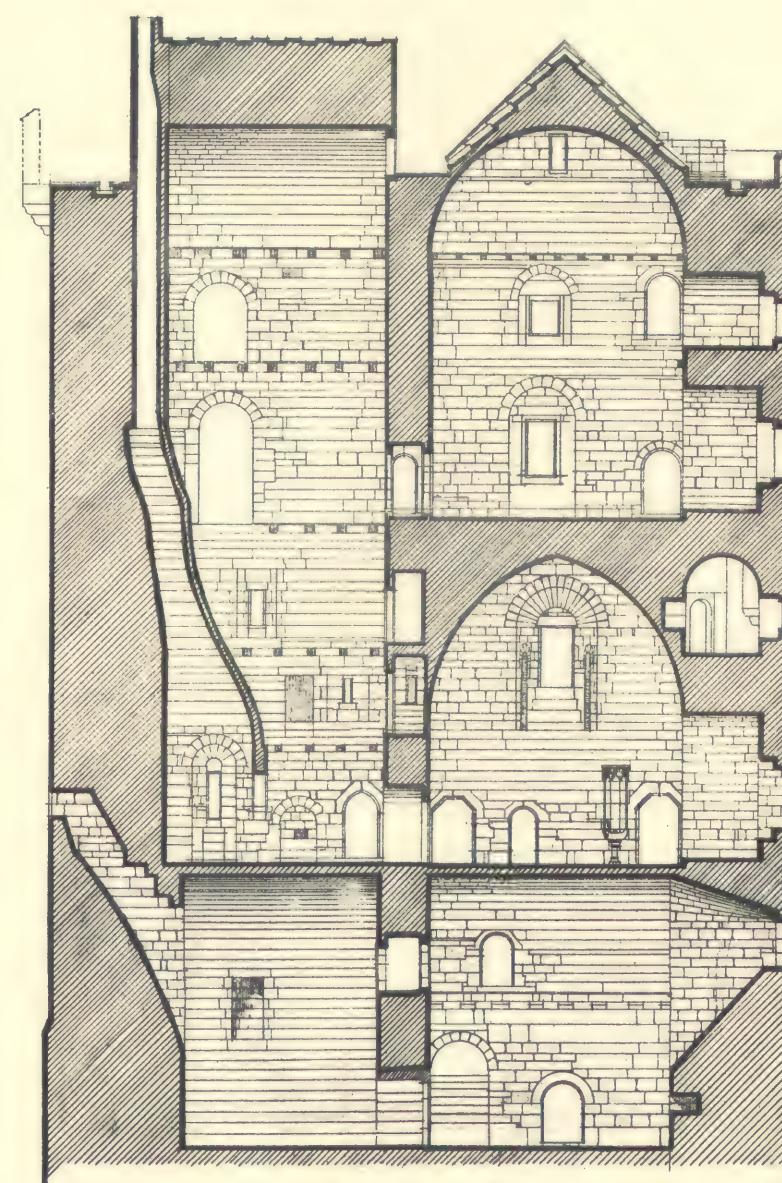
EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

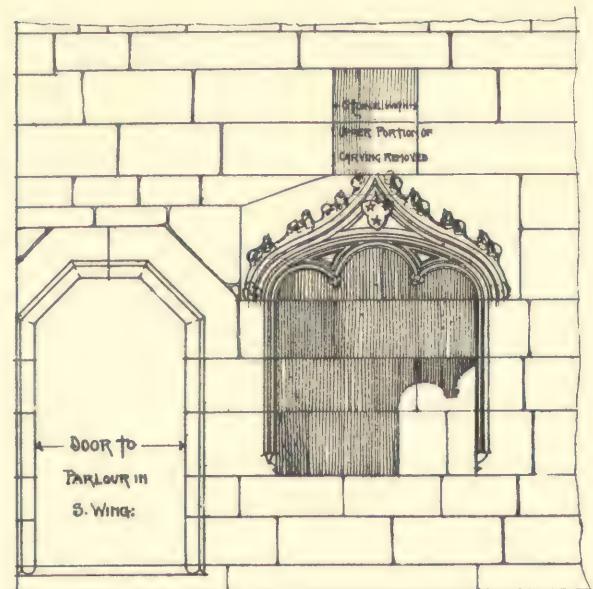


SECTION D D

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET.

BORTHWICK CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.

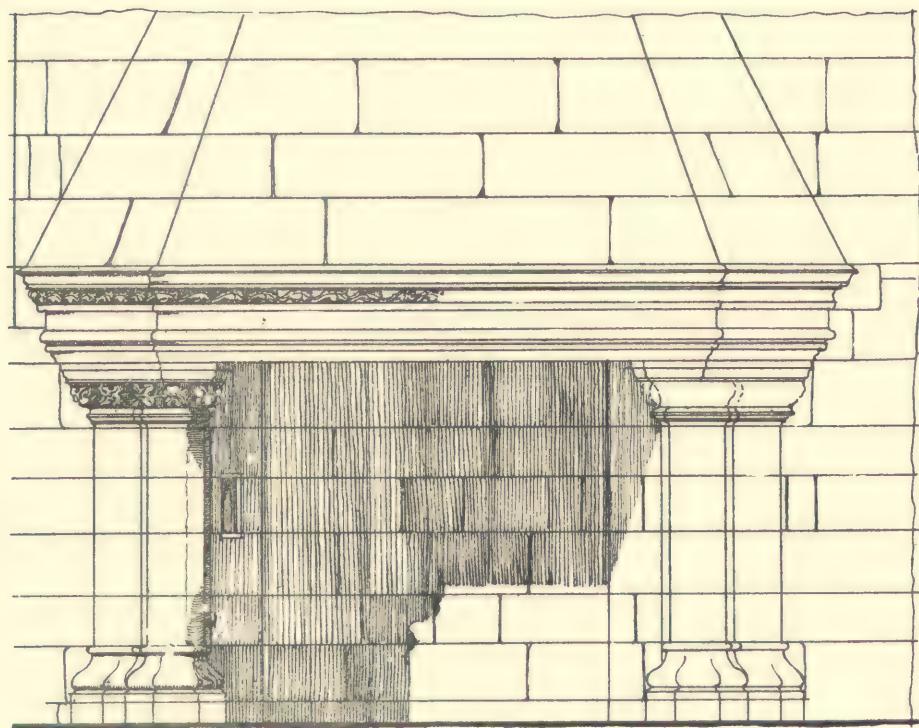
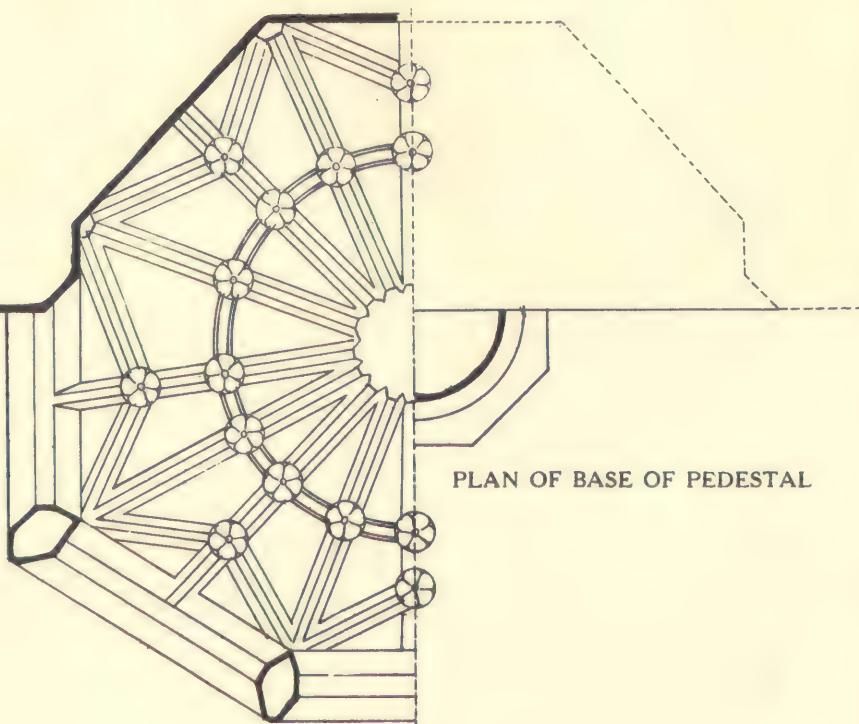
DETAIL OF FIREPLACE, ETC., IN GREAT HALL



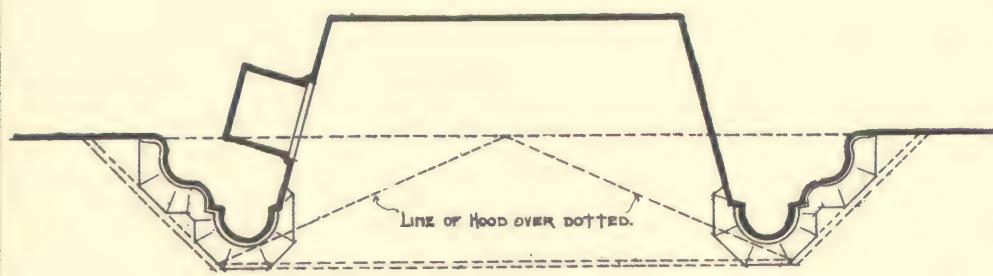
ELEVATION OF CARVED RECESS

SECTION

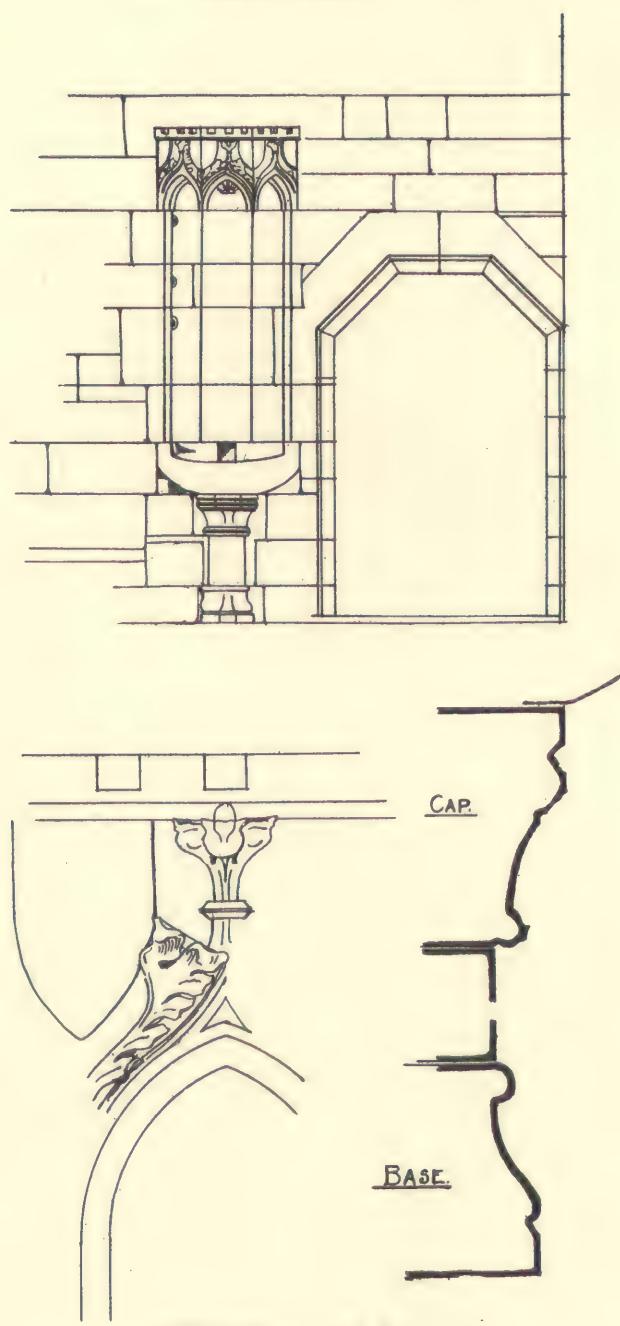
DETAILS OF BASIN IN SCREENS



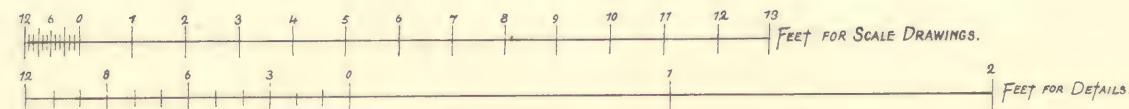
FRONT ELEVATION OF FIREPLACE



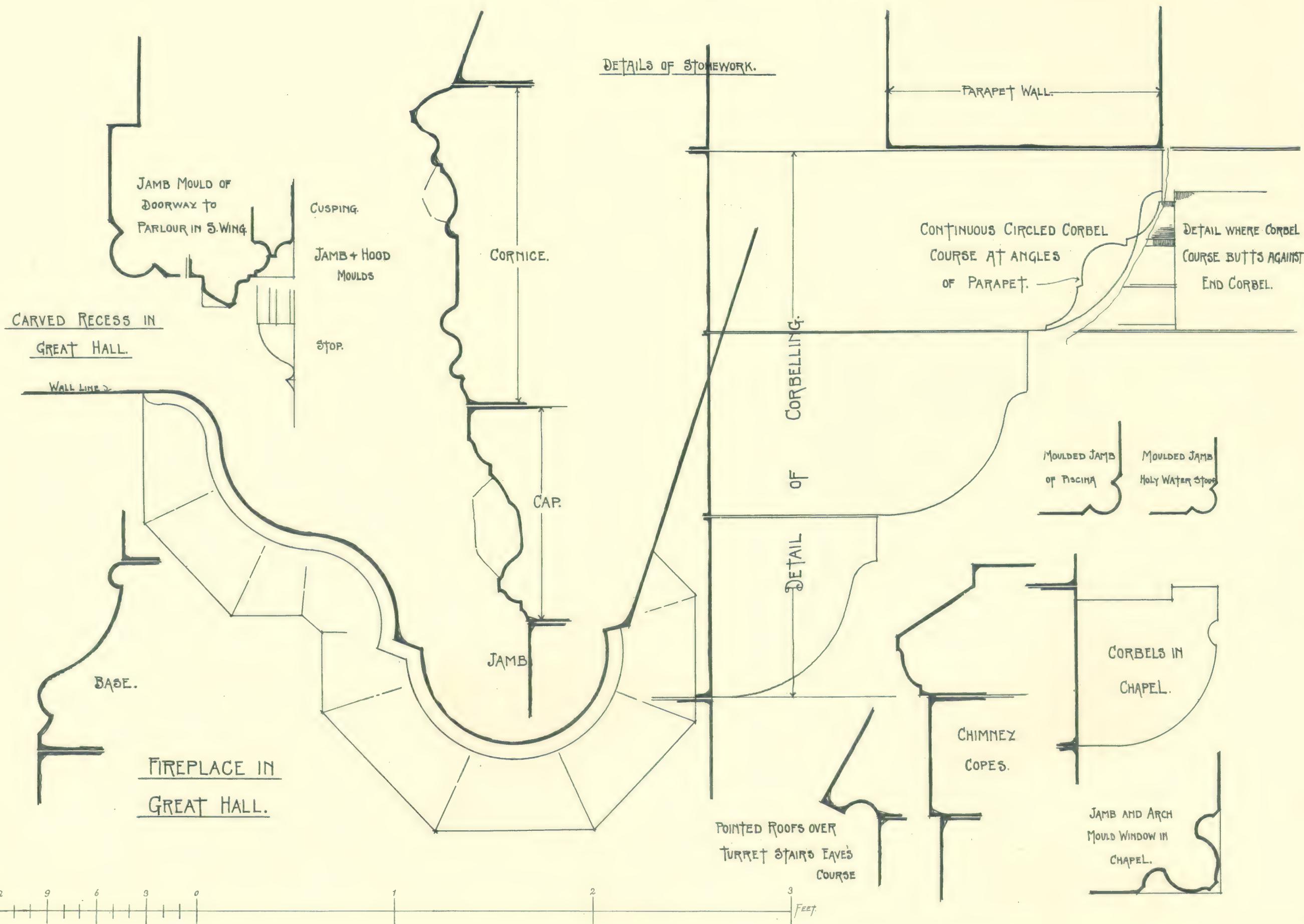
PLAN



PEDESTAL OF BASIN

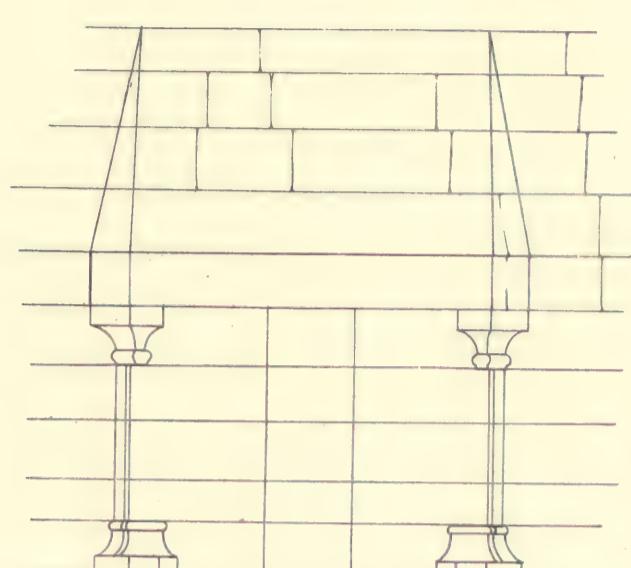


BORTHWICK CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.



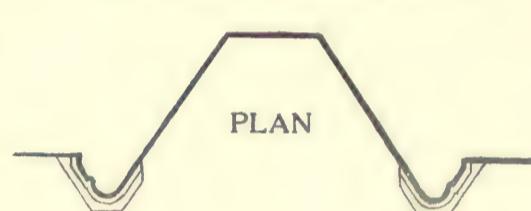
BORTHWICK CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.

DETAILS OF FIREPLACES IN WINGS ON SECOND FLOOR

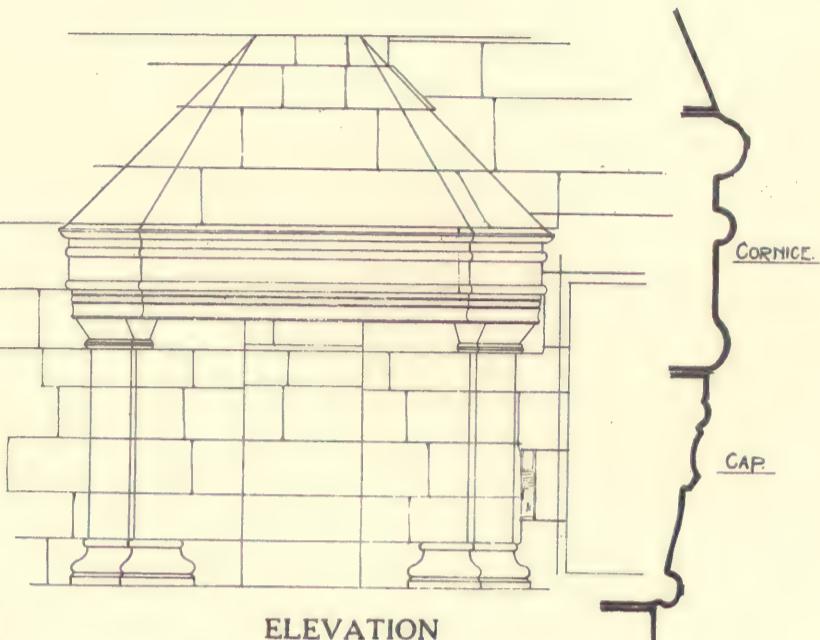


ELEVATION

FIREPLACE IN NORTH WING

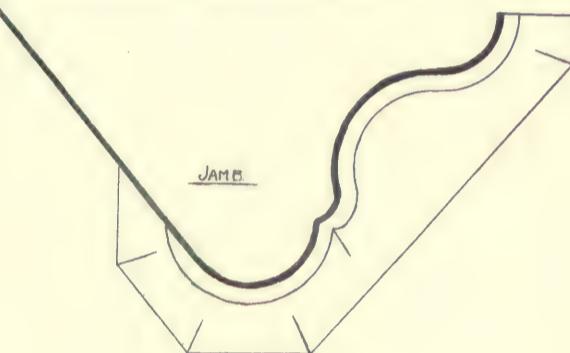


PLAN



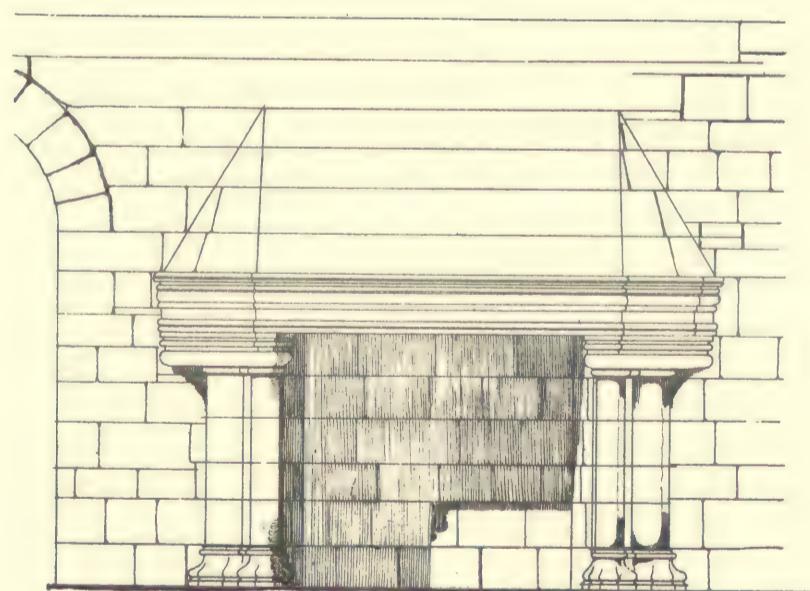
ELEVATION

FIREPLACE IN SOUTH WING



JAMB.

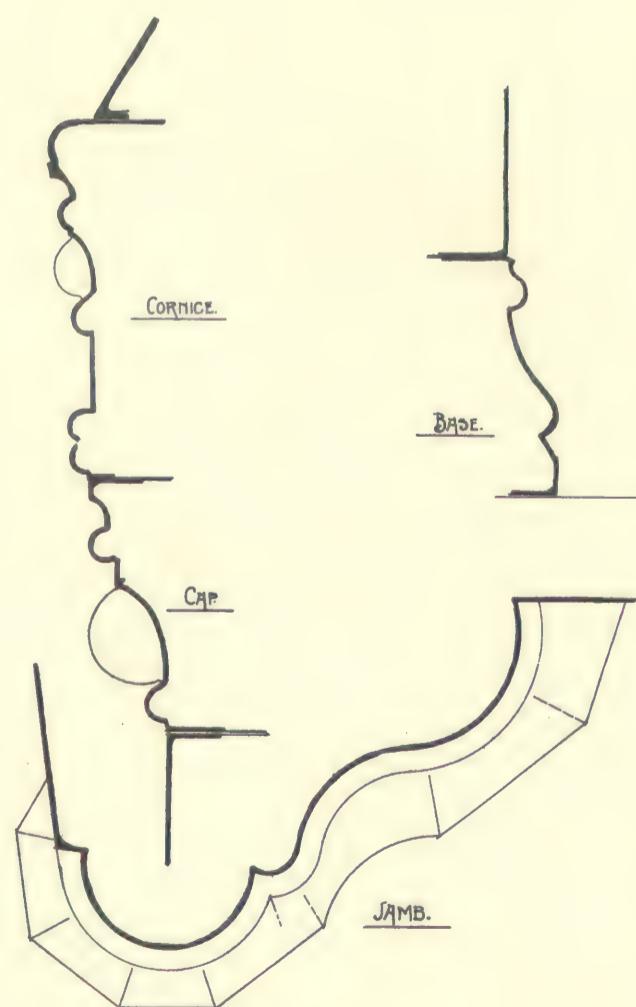
DETAIL OF FIREPLACE IN SOLAR



ELEVATION



PLAN

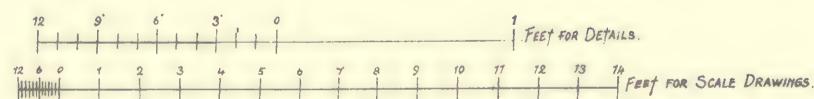


CORNICE.

BASE.

Cap.

JAMB.



ST MONANS, FIFESHIRE.

(PLATES 38 TO 41.)

This very complete little church, consisting of a chancel, north and south transepts—all without aisles—stands on the rocky shore of the Firth of Forth between Anstruther and Elie. The chancel inside is fifty feet six inches long by twenty-three feet wide. In continuation of the chancel and separating the transepts there is a tower with an octagonal spire. The tower is not square, being thirty-one feet from north to south by twenty-six feet over walls, and has double cross arches for carrying its extended sides. The spire, however, is within a square of about nineteen feet where it rises over the parapet.

The whole church is groin vaulted, the chancel being divided into four bays of slightly unequal width, with windows of three or four lights on the side walls and two windows of two lights in the east gable, the two doors below these windows being modern achievements. The transepts and tower are from north to south sixty-seven feet by about seventeen feet six inches, all inside measurement. The centre window in the west end is of two lights, narrow and lofty in effect, and having a transome. The transepts are also well lighted; so that there is no feeling of Milton's "dim religious light" in St Monans.

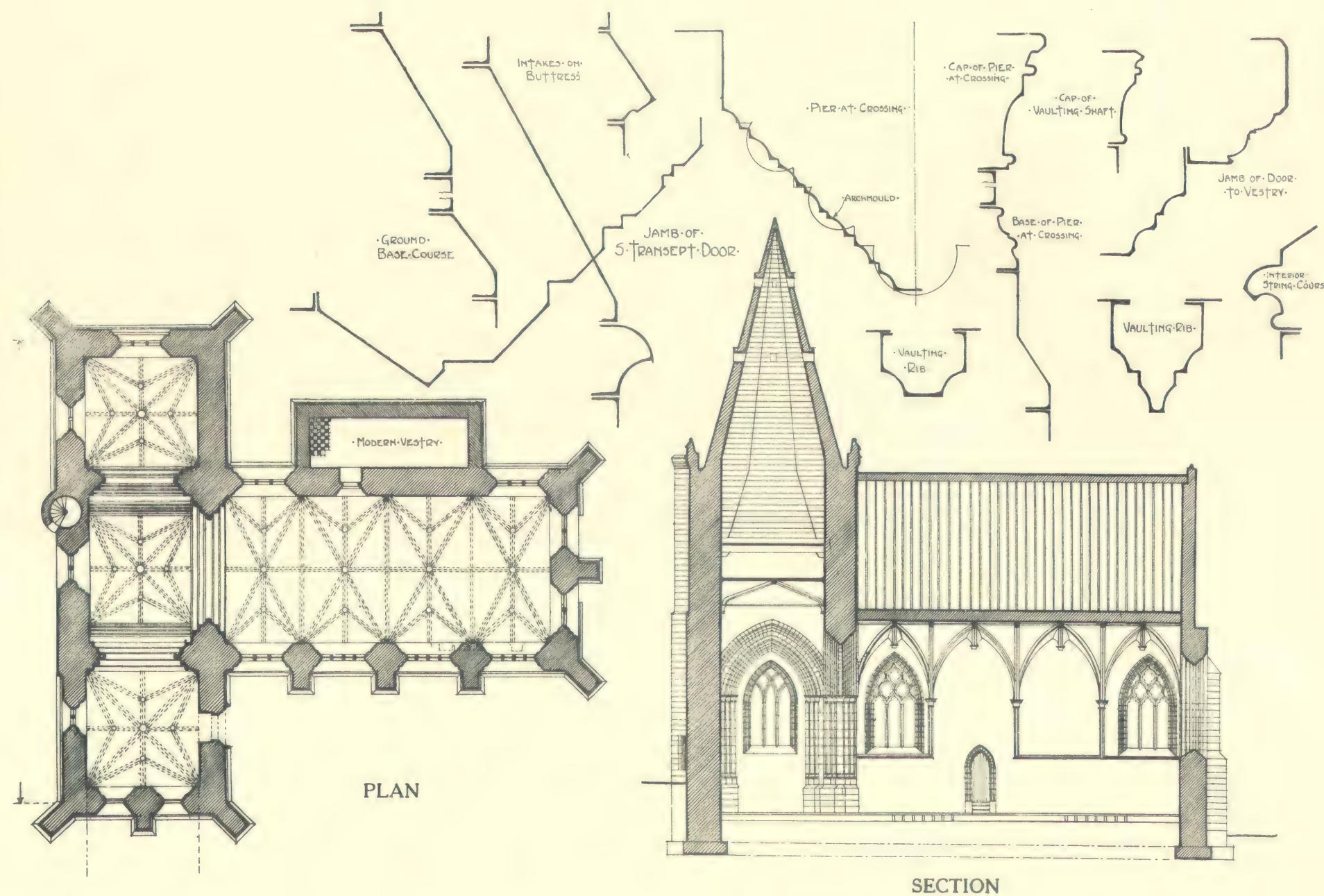
Although there is no nave to the church it must not be supposed that it is unfinished, unlike many of the collegiate churches which are left in this incomplete state. It was not built as a parish church, having only become so after the Reformation, but was given by James III. to the Dominicans or Black Friars, and for these reasons a nave could be dispensed with. The other buildings of the friary have disappeared. Mention is made on p. cvii. vol. ii. of *Exchequer Rolls* that Sir William Dishington, the proprietor of the adjacent property of Ardross, received payments in connection with St Monans Church about the year 1370.

ST MONANS CHURCH, FIFESHIRE.

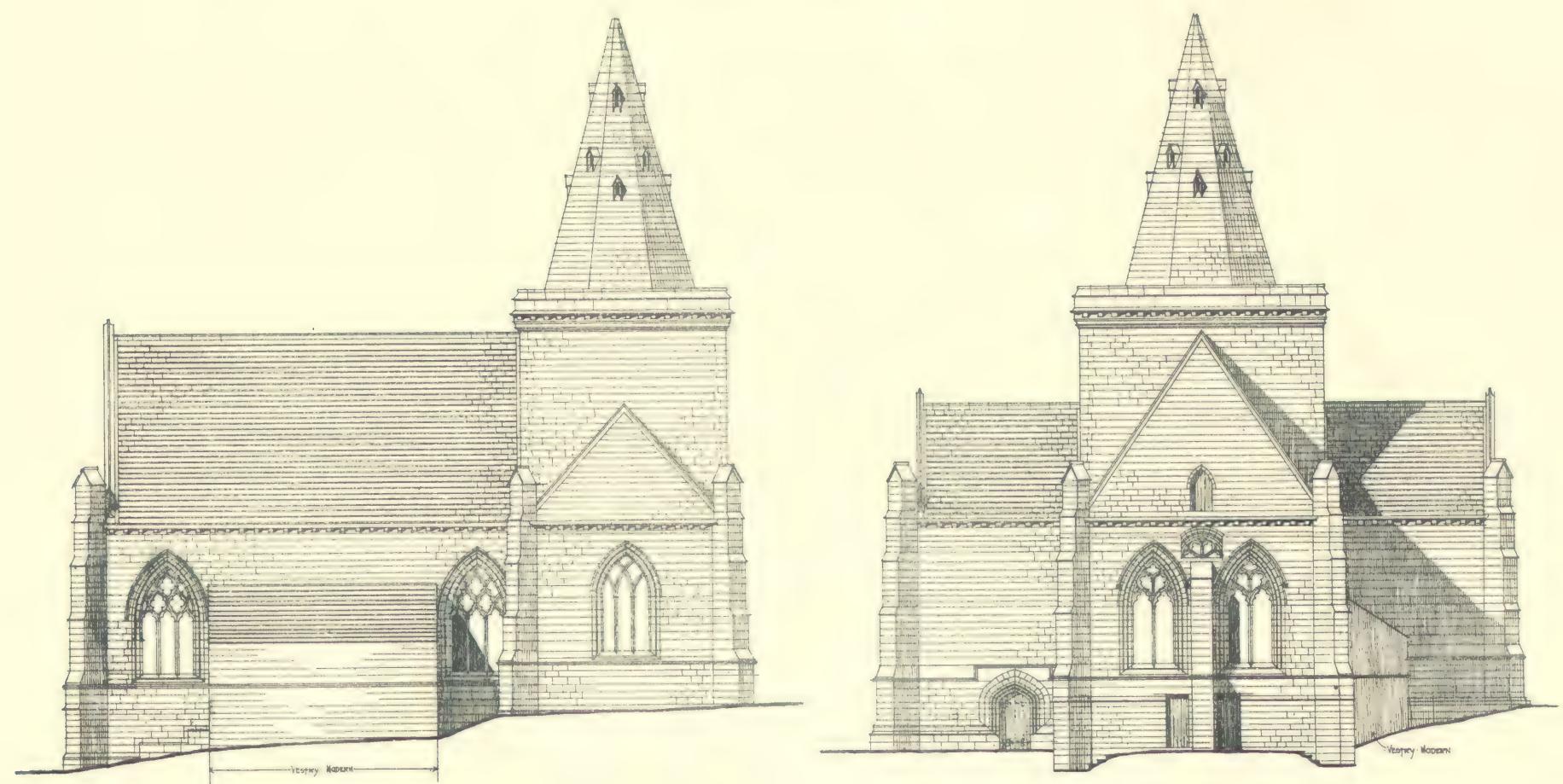
*Thomas Ross*

ST MONANS CHURCH, FIFESHIRE.

PLAN AND SECTION



ELEVATIONS



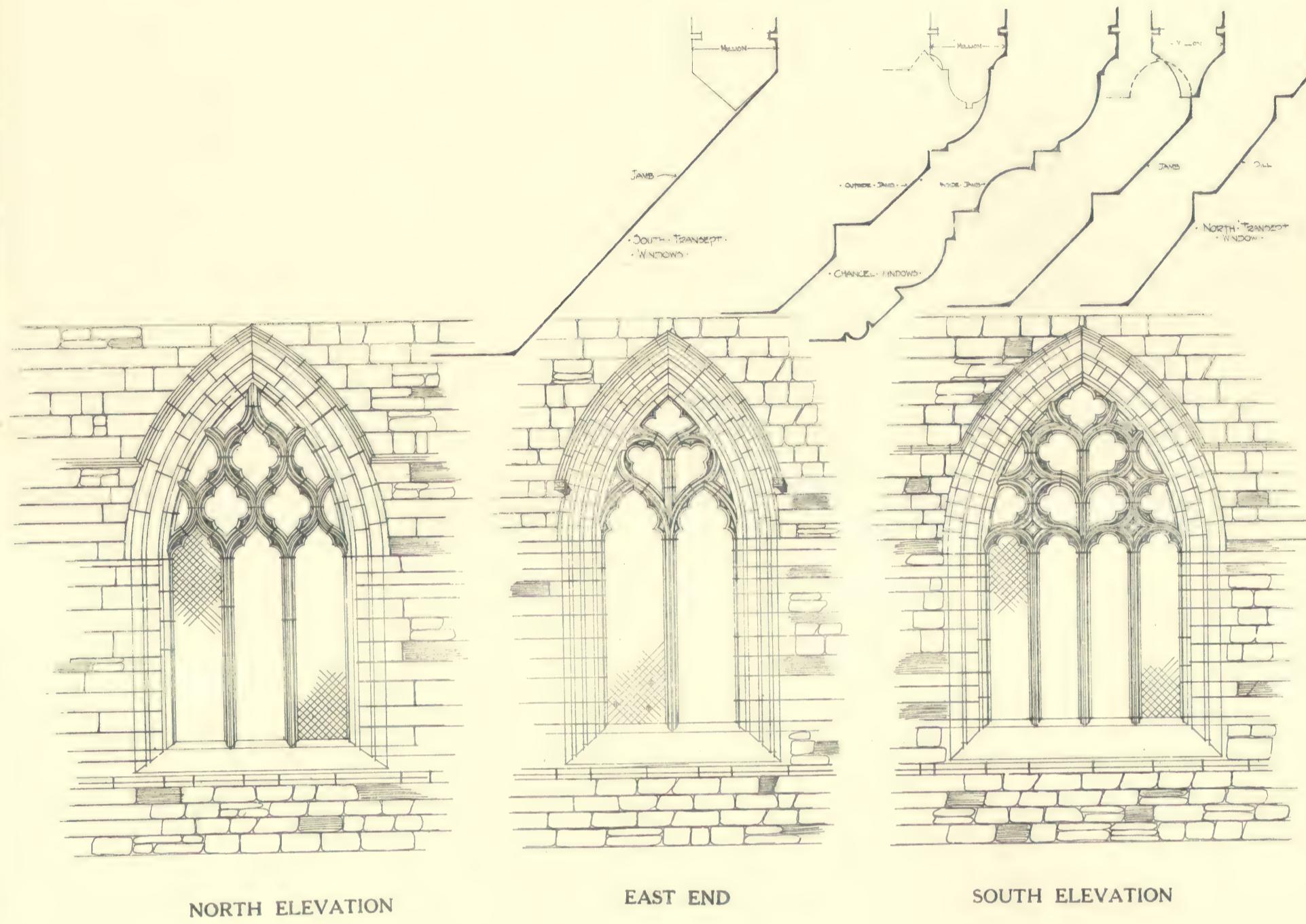
NORTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

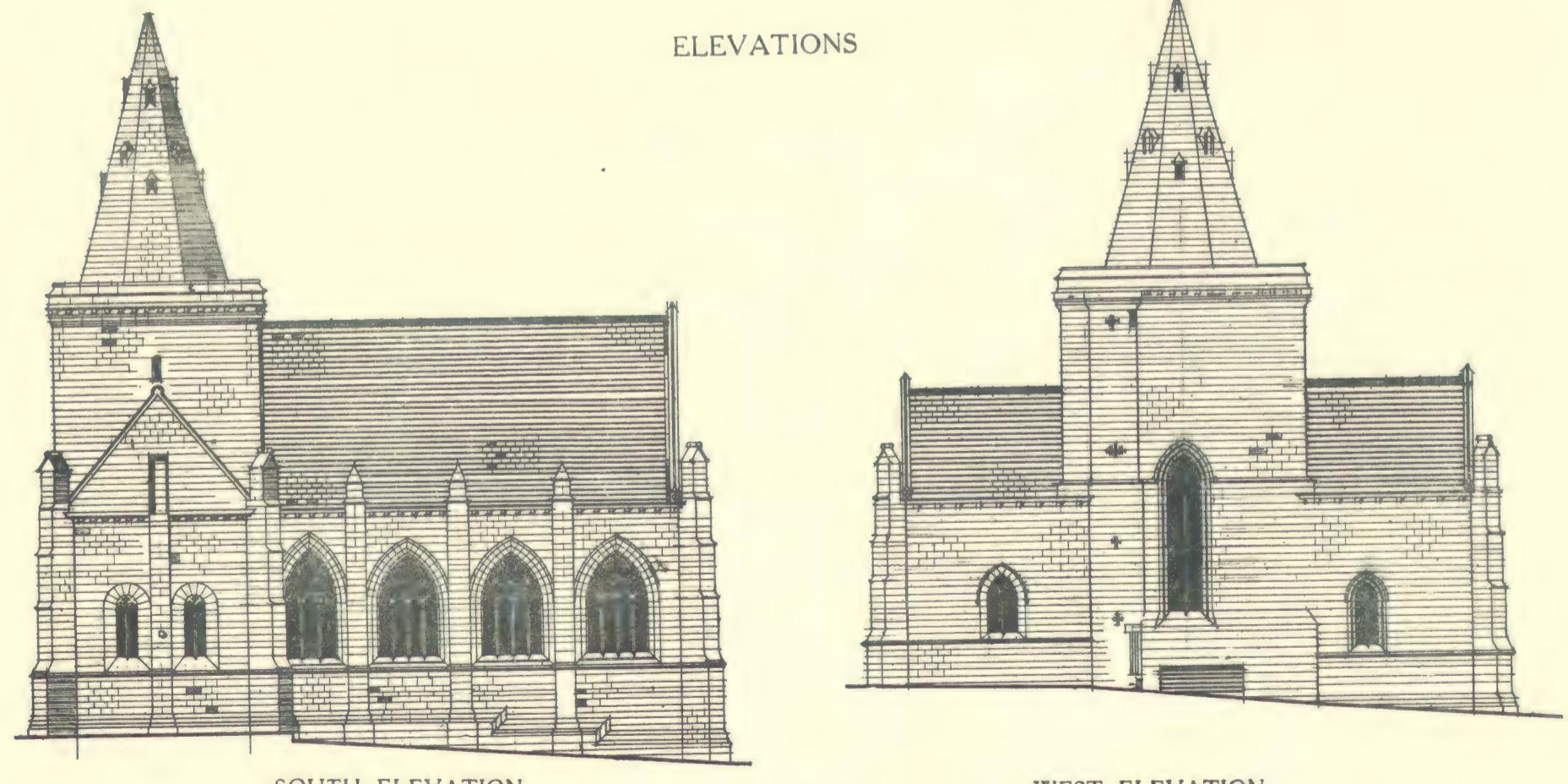
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET.

ST MONANS CHURCH, FIFESHIRE.

DETAILS OF WINDOWS



ELEVATIONS



ST MONANS CHURCH, FIFESHIRE.



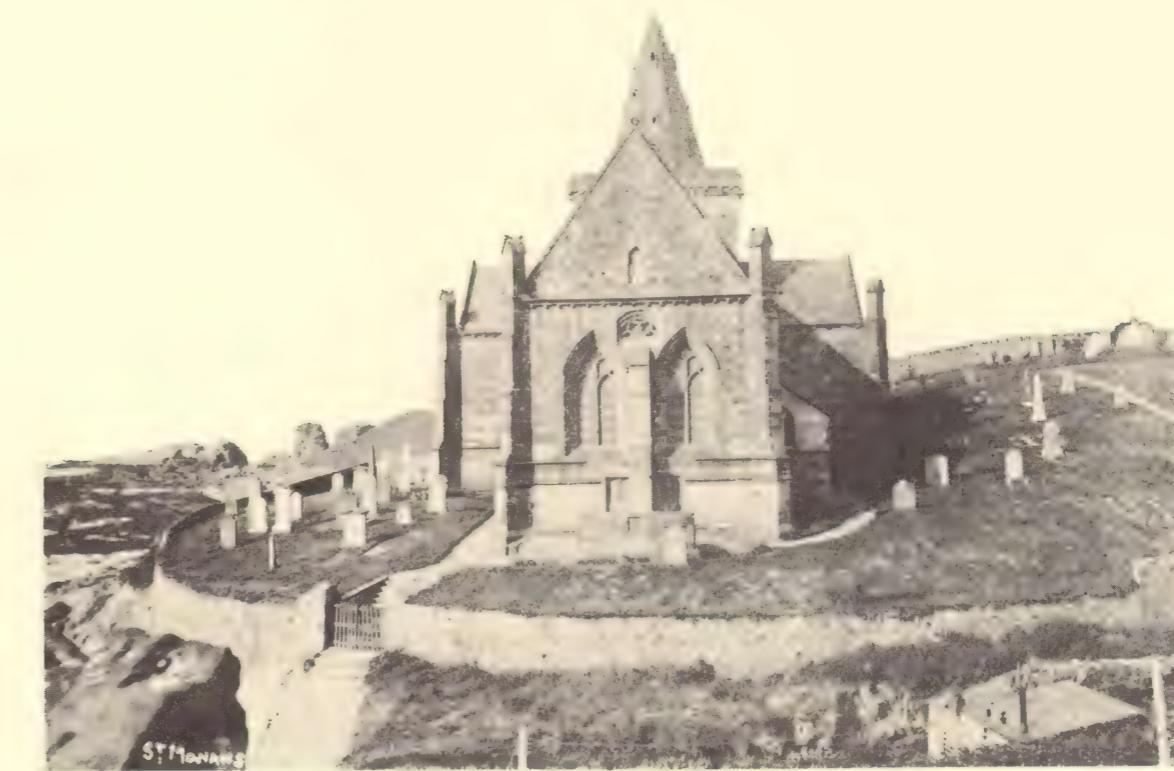
VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST



VIEW FROM NORTH



VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST



VIEW FROM EAST

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

CLUNAIC ORDER OF BENEDICTINES.

(PLATES 42 TO 53.)

The considerable remains of this abbey are situated near Maybole, and about ten miles south from the county town of Ayr. The buildings extend along the side of a burn, running from west to east, for about three hundred and fifty yards, and from north to south they extend about sixty-five yards. The church, near the centre of this, on the north, measures about one hundred and sixty-eight feet over the walls by about thirty-three feet. There are neither aisles nor transepts.

The cloister garth measures about seventy-four feet by seventy feet, and has indications of a covered walk all round, with remains of a diagonal stone arch at the north-west corner, which suggests that the other corners were treated similarly. There is also a well in the centre, down some steps. The buildings on the east side, stretching down to the burn, are in part well preserved, and all clearly defined, with the refectory and its accompanying buildings on the south. The western range has little to show. Following the course of the burn in an easterly direction, we pass the remains of five cellars, which have a passage leading to the Infirmary Court. These cellars have been vaulted. At right angles to this, and reaching towards the church, is what is supposed to have been the infirmary, between which and the chapter-house there was a large triangular court. Beyond the five cellars there is a tower about twenty-eight feet square and four storeys high. The burn runs through the ground floor, which is vaulted, and from this a wheel-stair leads to the floors above. There has been only one room on each floor, with fire-places and closets in the thick walls. It is planned very much like a fifteenth-century keep, and may have been the abbot's house.

Farther up the stream, and south from the church, there is another court enclosed with walls, through the north one of which there is the entrance gateway and porter's tower, with a wheel-stair alongside. This gives access to the first and second floors, to the flat roof, and continues to a watch tower over the stair. This building is representative of the ordinary castellated style of the sixteenth century. There is a small round tower at the south-west corner at the burn, with a dovecot above, and various other domestic offices, with bakehouse, etc.

In the sixteenth century the church was divided in the centre by a cross wall. It has a doorway in the centre, formerly secured with a strong sliding bar. A wheel-stair at the south-east corner appears to have led to a rood-loft, or platform, on both sides of the wall. This wall rose through the roof as a lofty belfry gable, surmounted by a cross, bearing, on each side of its upper part, three crosses referring to the Kennedy Arms, and, in centre, four hearts on one side and six on the other referring to Douglas.

The founder of this abbey—Duncan, Earl of Carrick—began the work about 1244, and for six years later it was continued by his son. The lands passing by marriage to the Bruce family, the abbey received their continued and liberal support; but it suffered severely during the War of Independence, so much so that it was practically rebuilt during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The original church of the thirteenth century had a north and south transept, the foundations of which still exist for a distance outwards of thirty-one feet, and of a greater width

than the present church. Further traces of the earlier building will be found in the north and west walls, and in the doorway there. The sacristy stands on what was the site of the south transept. It is suggested, by a note on Plate 49, that the wall between choir and sacristy is part of the twelfth-century church. This can hardly be the case, however, as there could have been no wall where there was a south transept. Further, on the existing wall are to be seen the lower parts of three shafts with bases, one of them beside the stair, and all in such a position as to be of no use in the existing structure. Doubtless these indicate a change in design at the Restoration. The new choir appears to have been erected, and a chapter-house contemplated, of the width of the old transept, but owing to a change of purpose the width of the chamber was reduced, and it was made into a sacristy, a new chapter-house, with a centre pillar being built (see Plate 49). The stair just referred to led up to the scriptorium and onwards to the dormitory, the windows of which can still be seen. The window tracery is mostly gone, but sufficient remains to allow of a restoration being made of what there was in the chapter-house and sacristy, and in the nave, where the windows are only on the north side, the small two-light one is entire, and very charming with its slightly curved transoms. It is a tribute to the memory of Egidia Blair, Lady Row, the benefactress, who died in 1430. Her grave slab, with the Blair Arms, lies inside. All the other details, the beautiful sedilia and piscina, are very fully illustrated.

MASONS' MARKS.

PRESENT NAVE.

1. Eight of this mark on the Window next the North Door and many of the same on Nave Wall.
2. Many of this mark on the Walls.
3. Only one of this.
4. About six of this.
5. This man appears to have cut most of the North Door, also hewwork of Cloister Door.
6. This mark is near the North Door, and is much worn.
7. Only one of this mark, and it is indistinct.
8. This mark is from Lady Row's Tomb.
9. This mark is on a fragment of the original base near Sacristy.

EARLY CHOIR AND CHAPTER-HOUSE.

10. This mark is found on both sides of the Wall.
11. Only one of this mark.
12. Found on this Wall.
13. Eight or ten of this mark.
14. Found on the Lintel of the Outer Door from Sacristy to Night Stair.

LATER PORTION OF PRESENT NAVE.

15. This is apparently the only mason's mark on the new Choir, and is found three times on the Processional Door, five times on that leading to the Night Stair, and twice on the Second Window from the East End in the North Wall.

SACRISTY AND CHAPTER-HOUSE, ETC.

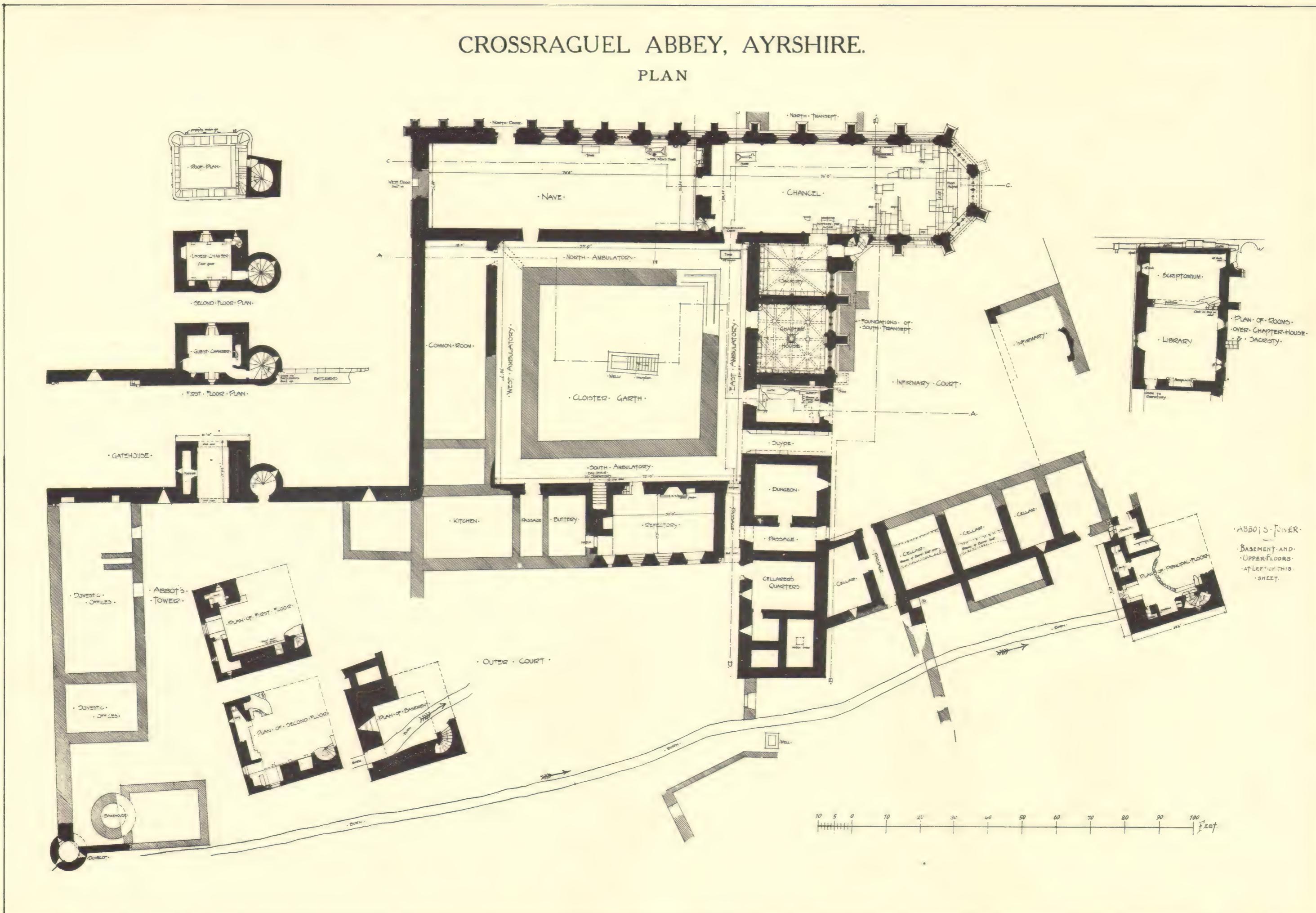
16. Fifteen times on East Wall of the Cloister.
17. Twelve times on the same Wall.
18. Chapter-House Door, etc.
19. Nine times on the East Wall of Cloister.
20. Only one of this mark.
21. Do. do.
22. Do. do.
23. Ten of this mark.
24. Three times on East Wall of Cloister.
25. Three or four of this mark.

ABBOT'S HOUSE.

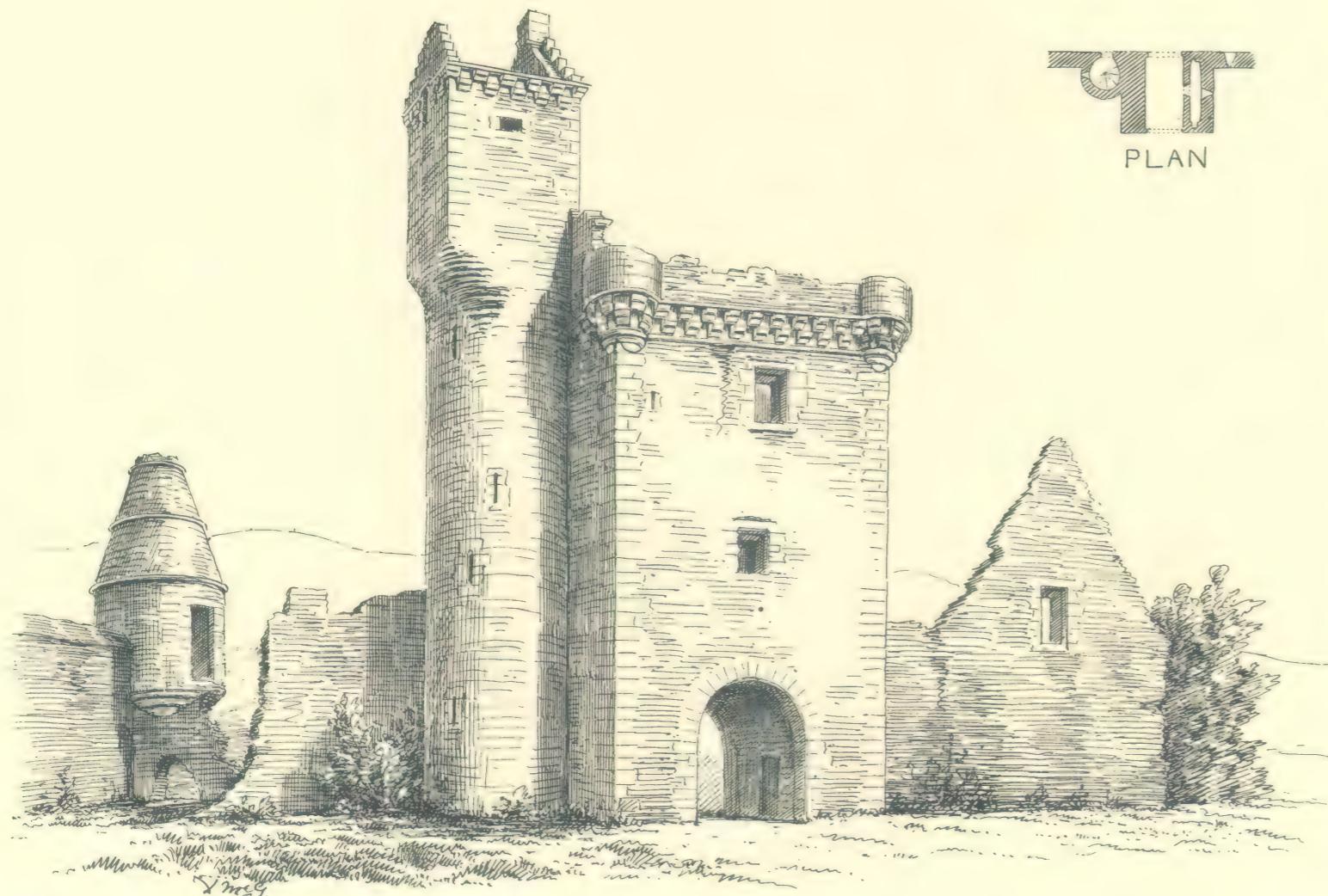
26. Three or four times on the Ingo of Door.
27. Found on the Fireplace Jamb.
28. Three times on the Door Jamb.
29. Found on the Door Jamb partly cut away by the bed joint.

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

PLAN



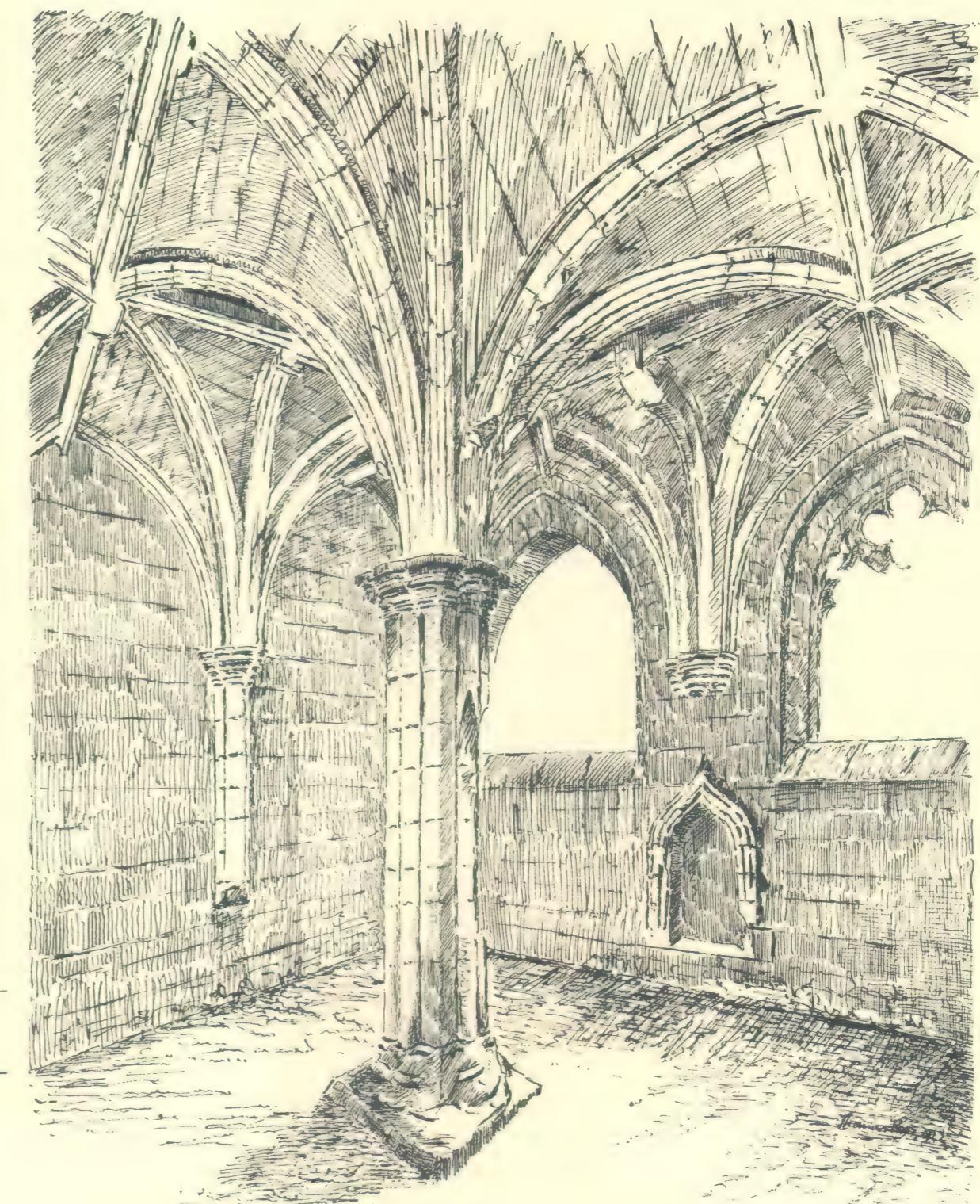
CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.



GATEHOUSE

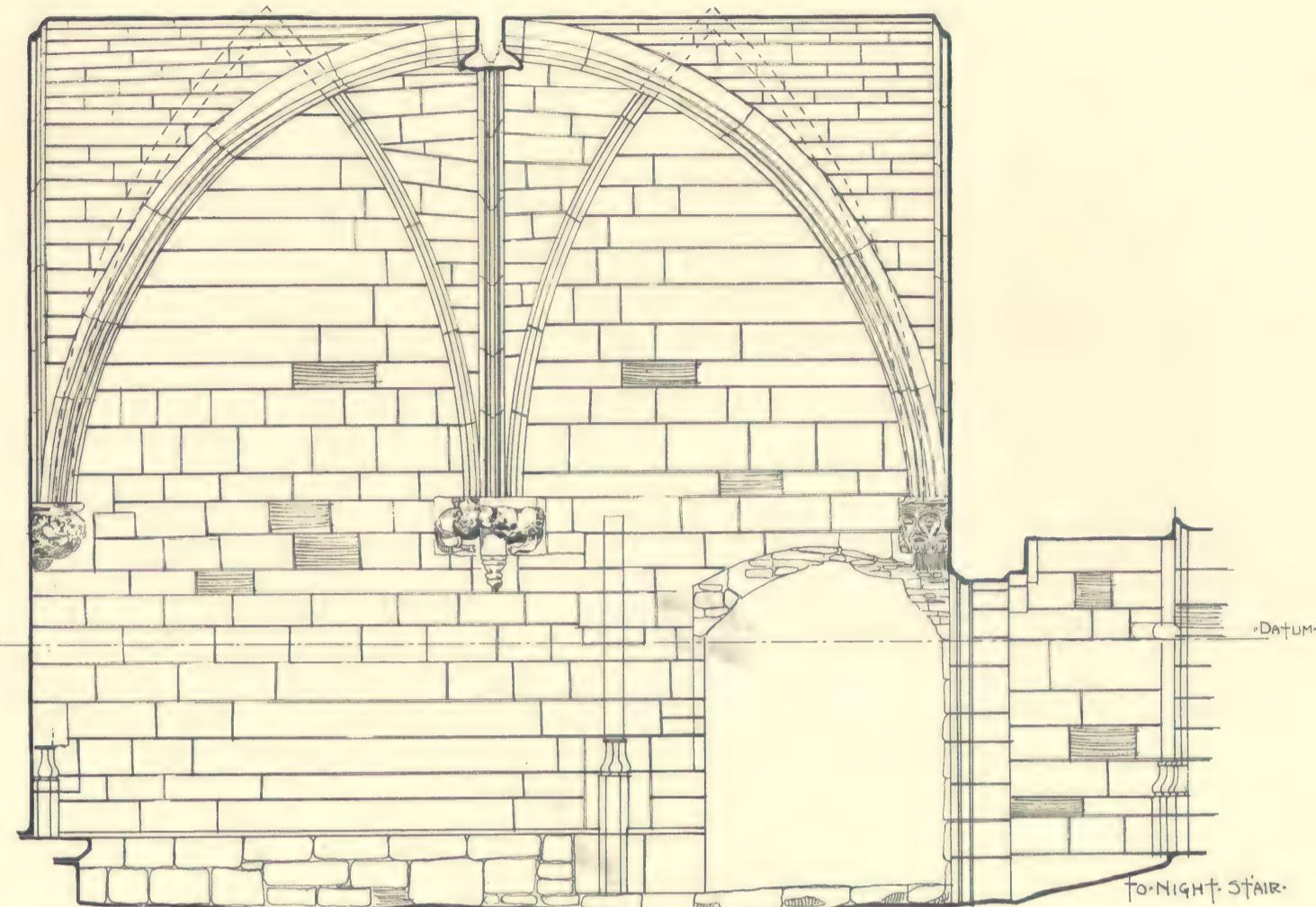


PLAN

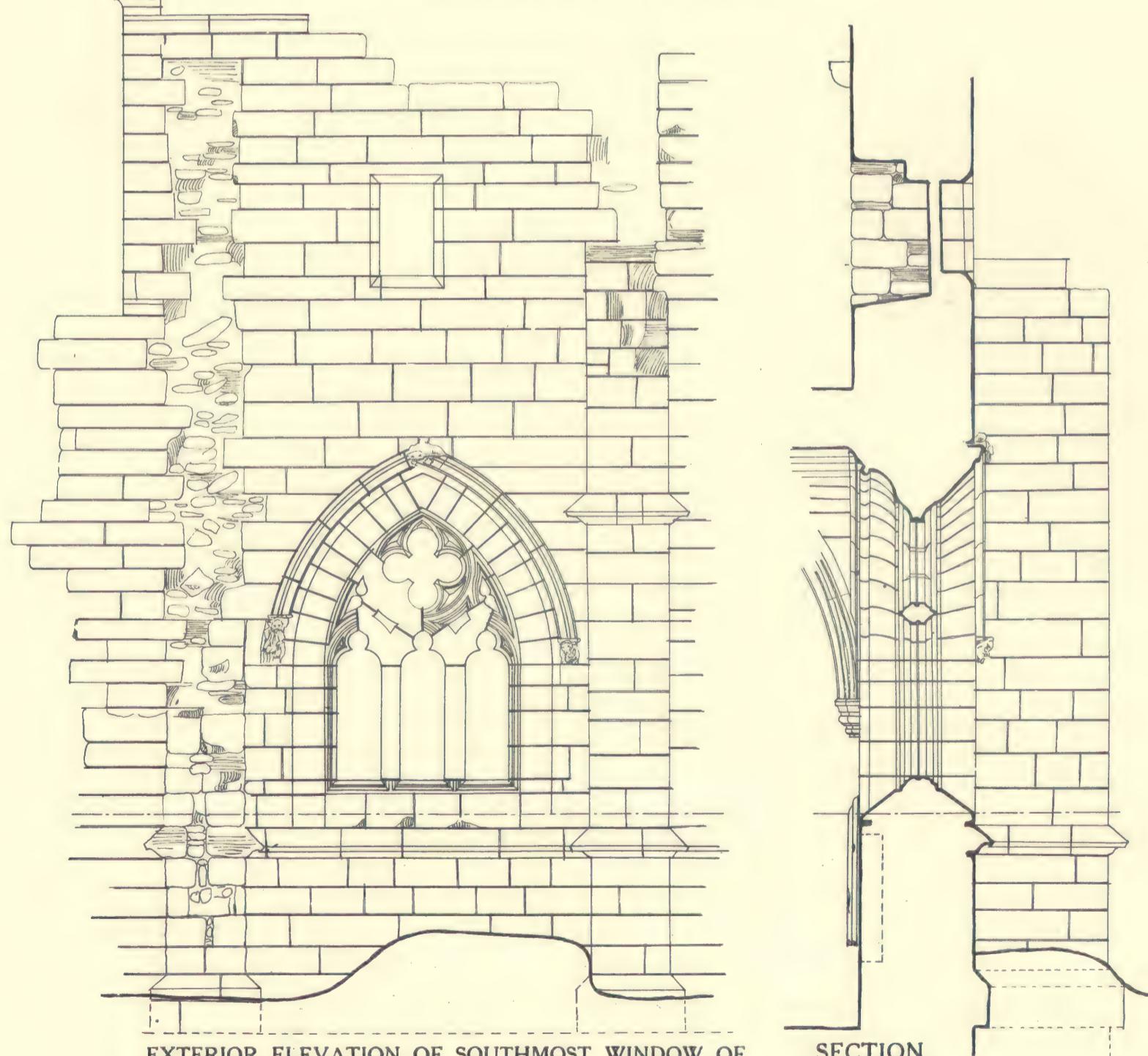


CHAPTER-HOUSE

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.



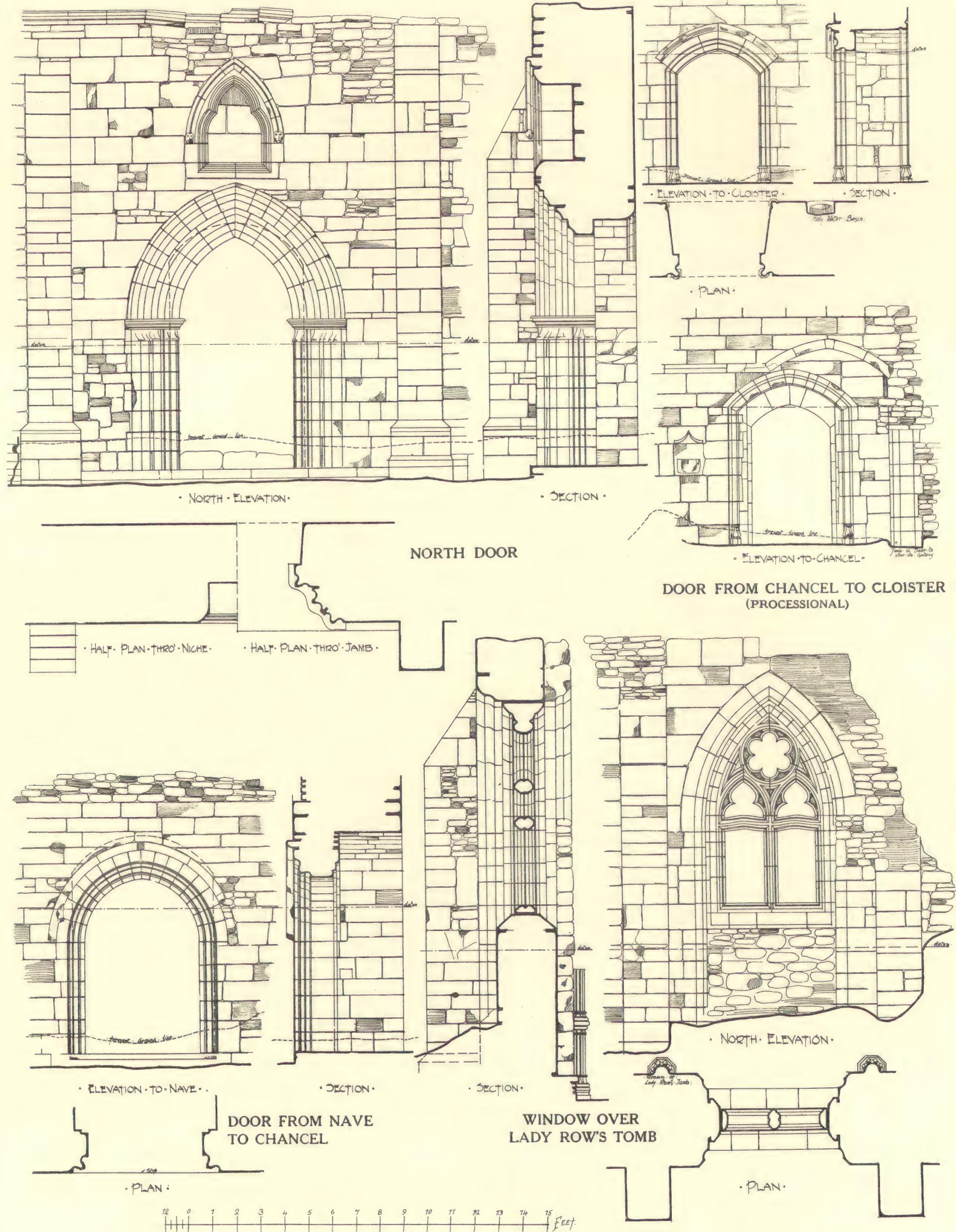
SECTION OF SACRISTY D D

EXTERIOR ELEVATION OF SOUTHMOST WINDOW OF
CHAPTER-HOUSE

SECTION

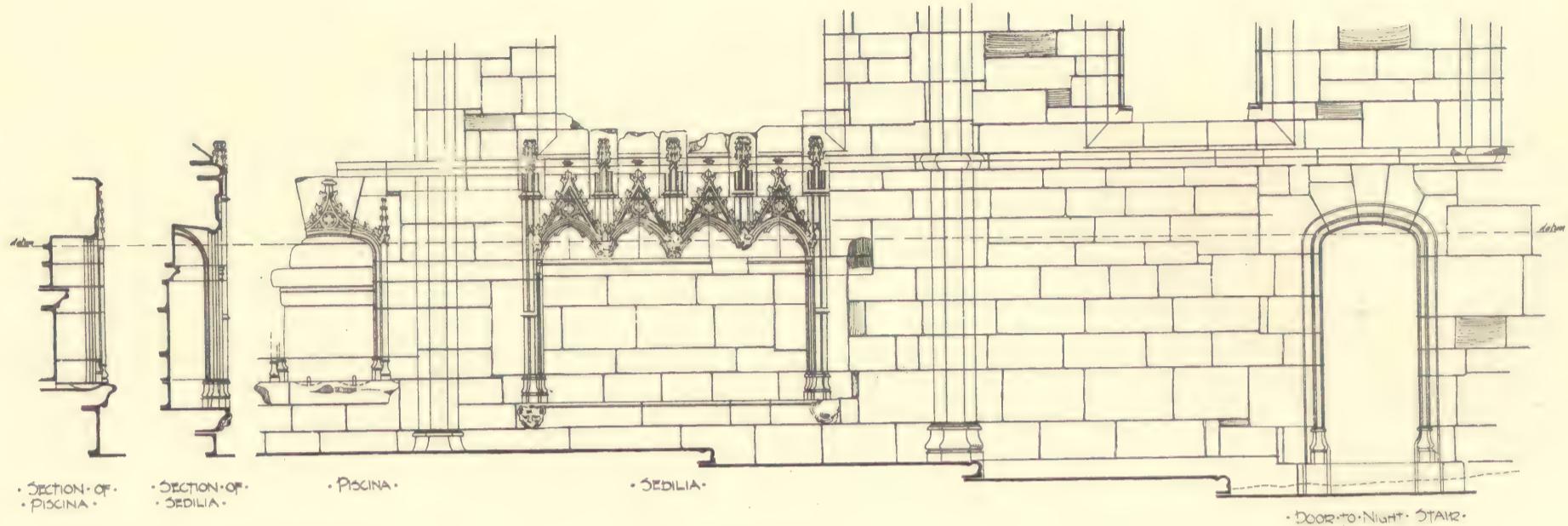
12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 FEET

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.
DETAILS OF DOORS, ETC.



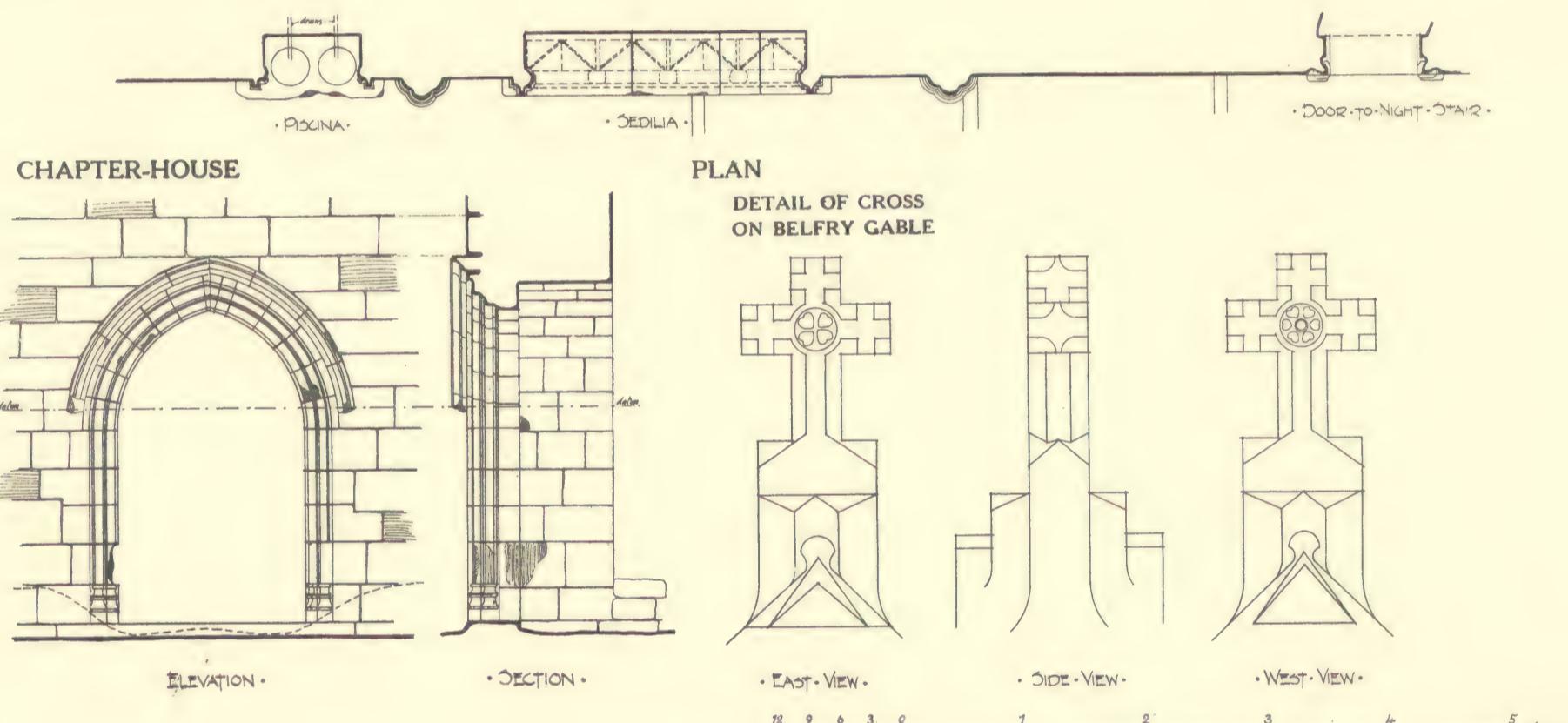
CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

DETAILS OF PISCINA, SEDILIA, ETC., AND DETAIL OF CROSS



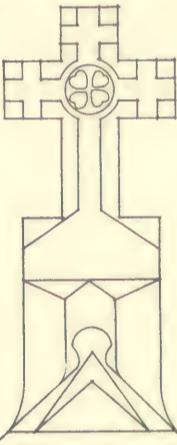
SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL

ELEVATION

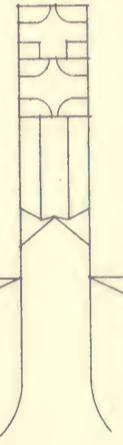


ELEVATION.

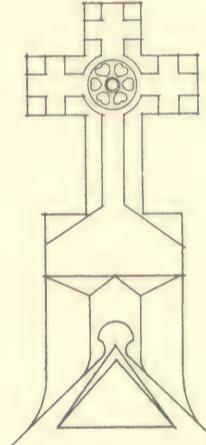
SECTION.

PLAN
DETAIL OF CROSS
ON BELFRY GABLE

EAST VIEW.



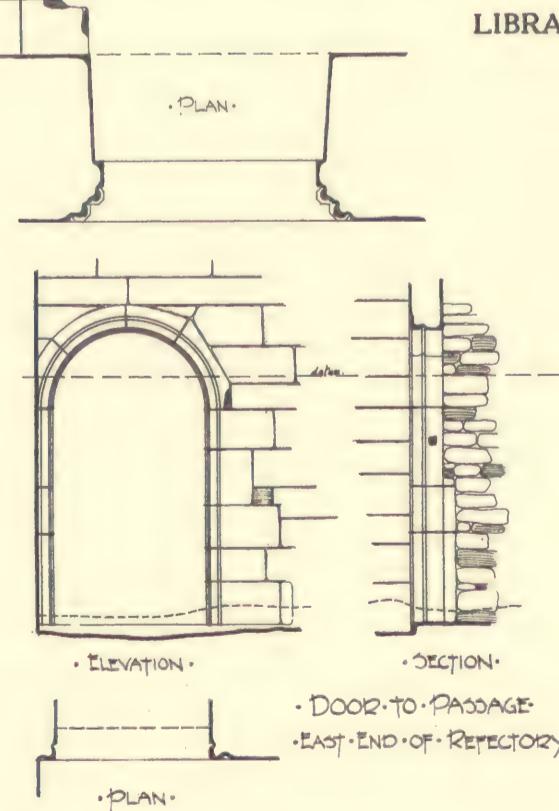
SIDE VIEW.



WEST VIEW.

12 9 6 3 0 7 2 3 4 5 FEET

LIBRARY WINDOW

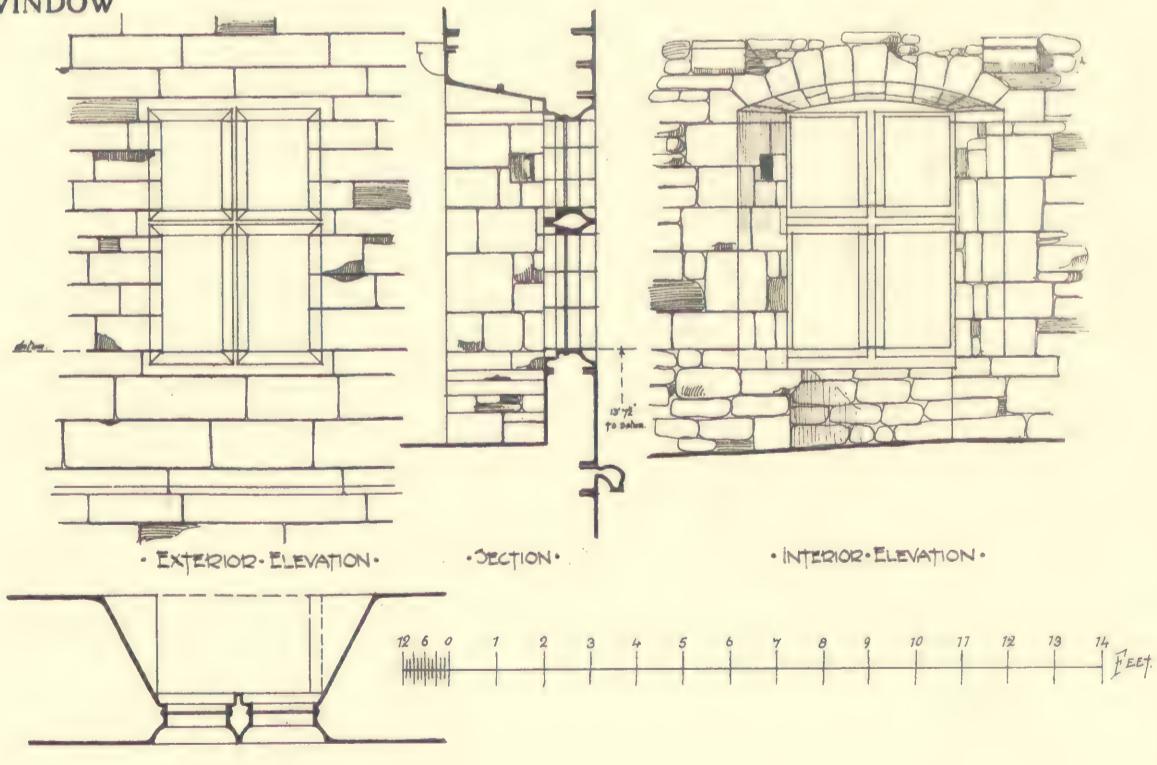


ELEVATION.

SECTION.

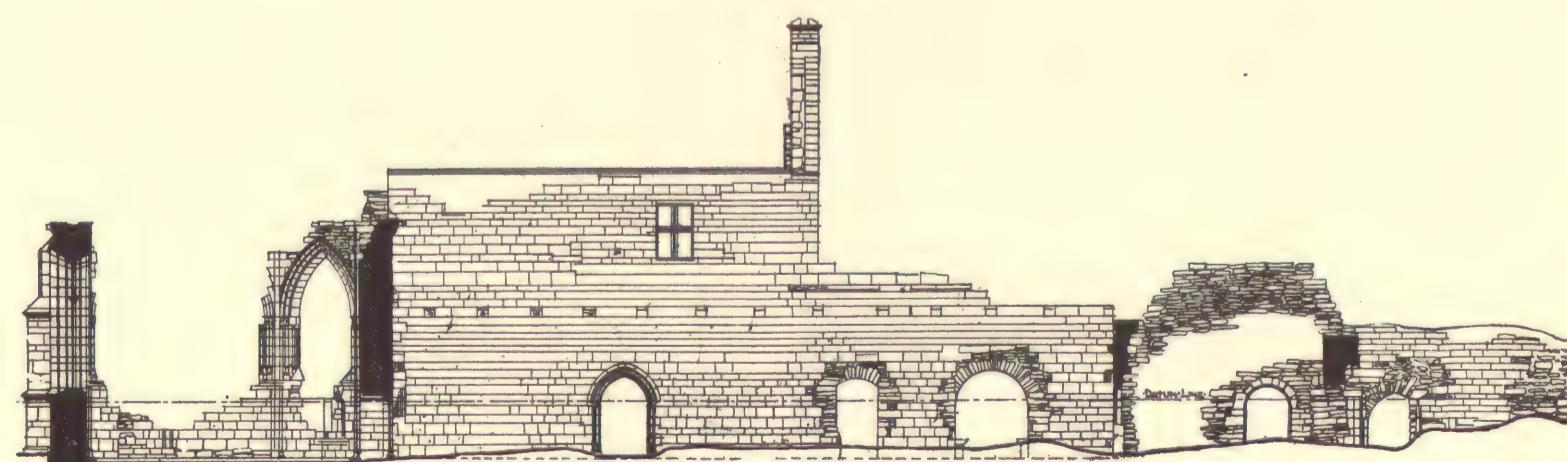
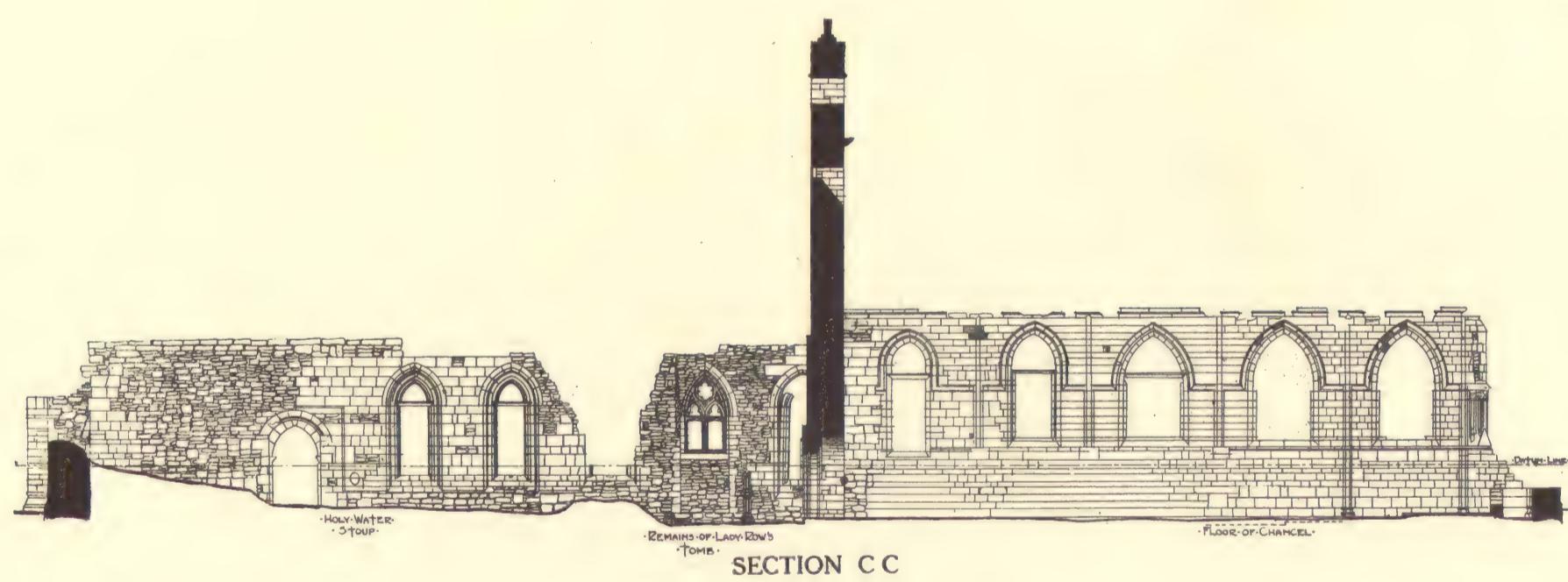
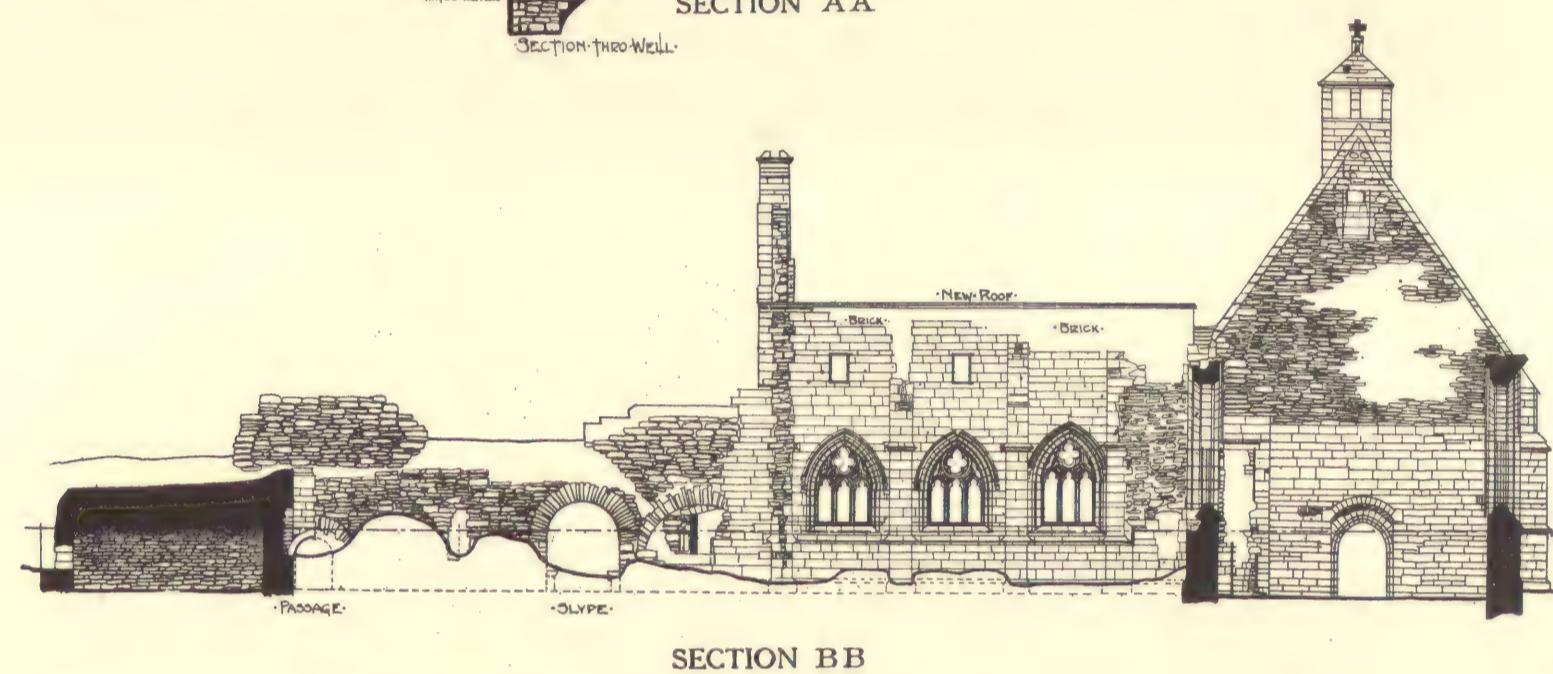
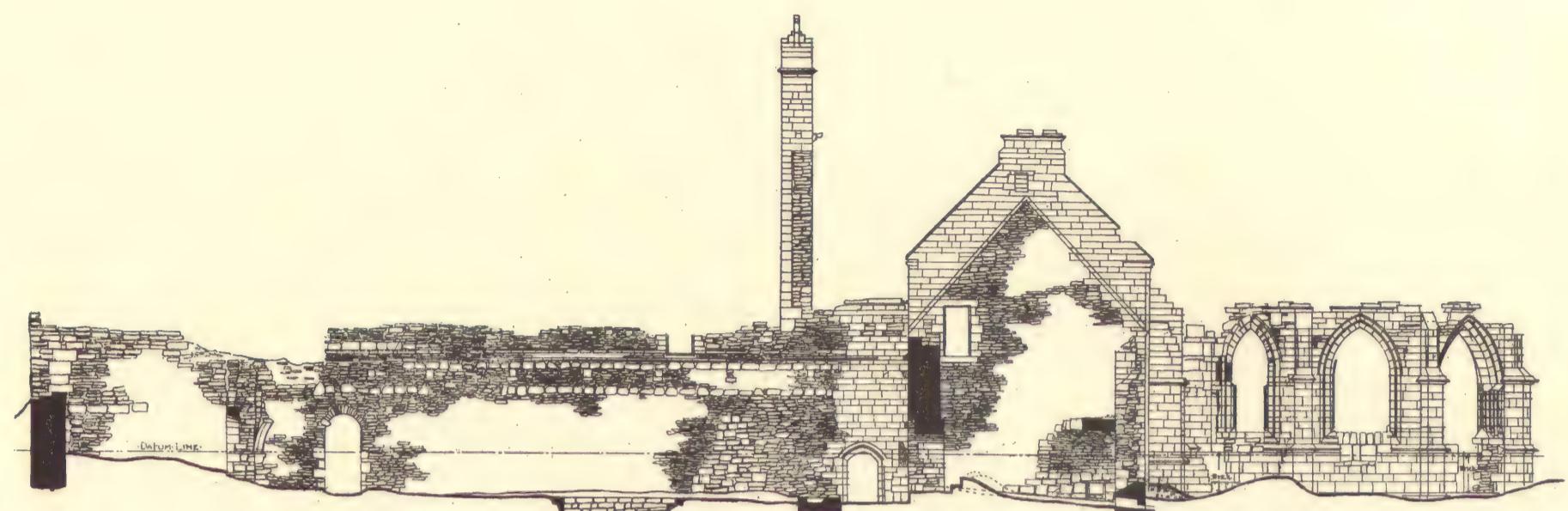
DOOR TO PASSAGE
EAST END OF REFECTIONY.

PLAN.



PLAN.

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

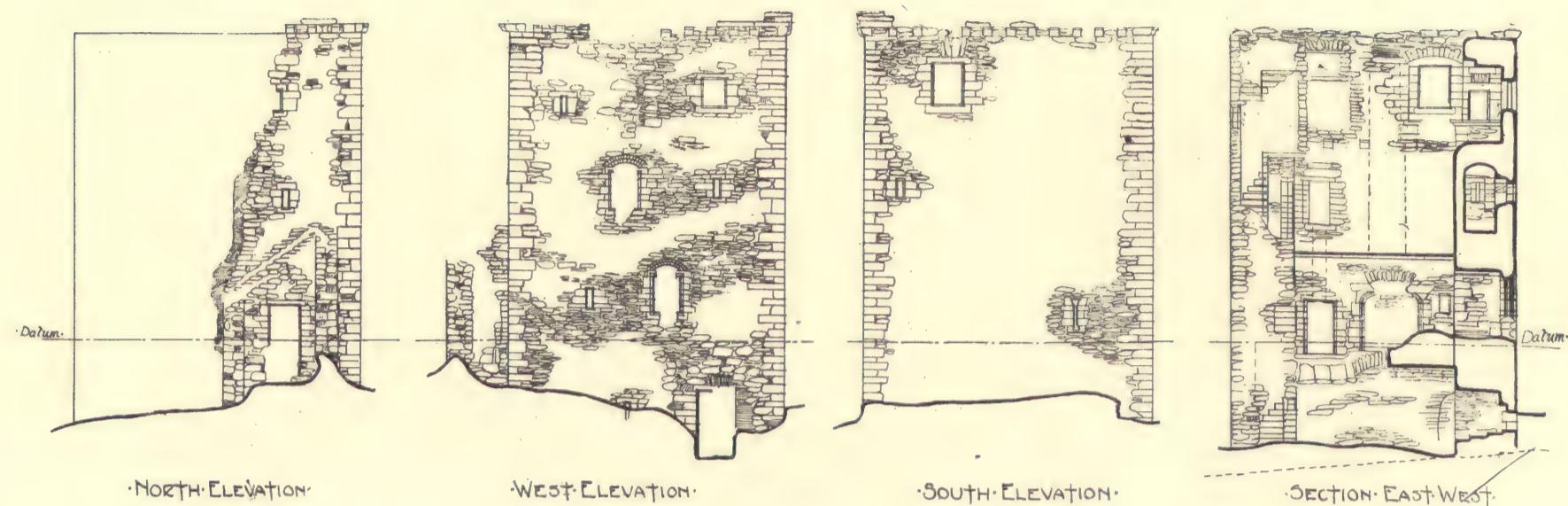


10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET.

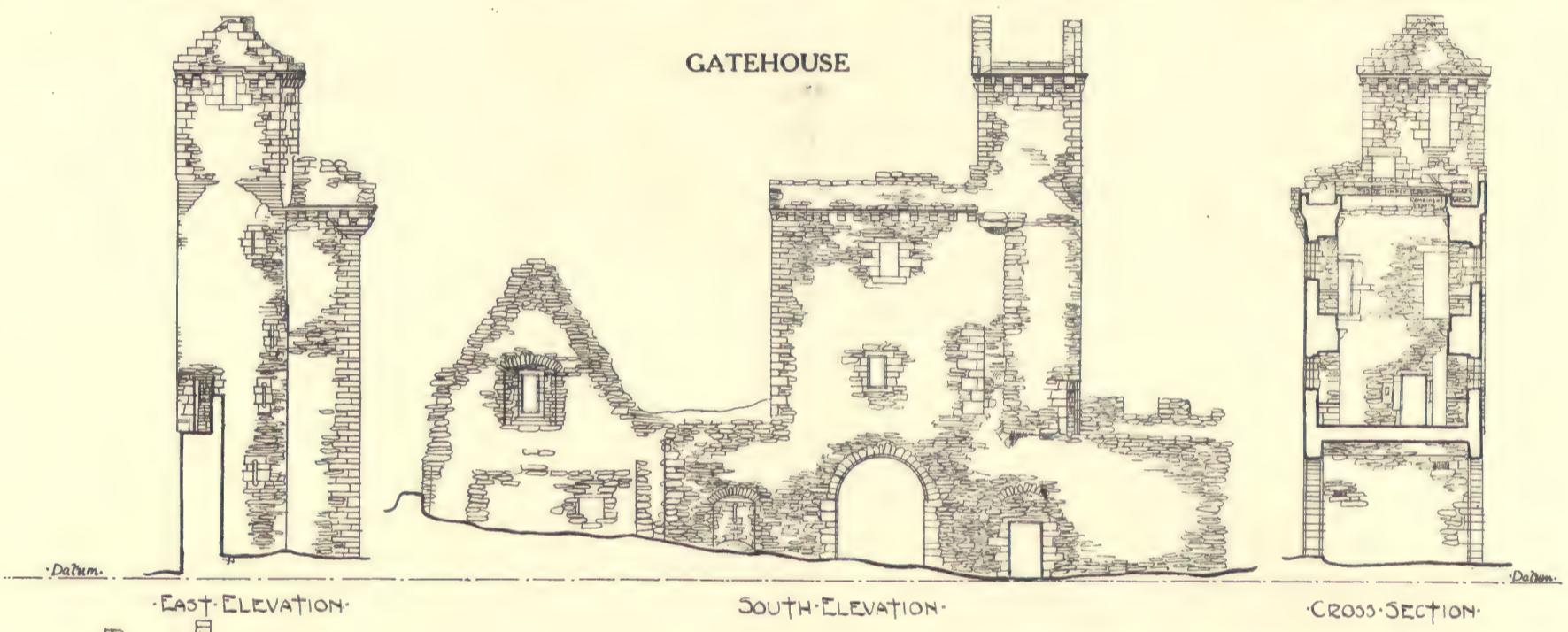
CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

ABBOT'S HOUSE, GATEHOUSE, DOVECOT, AND REFECTIONY

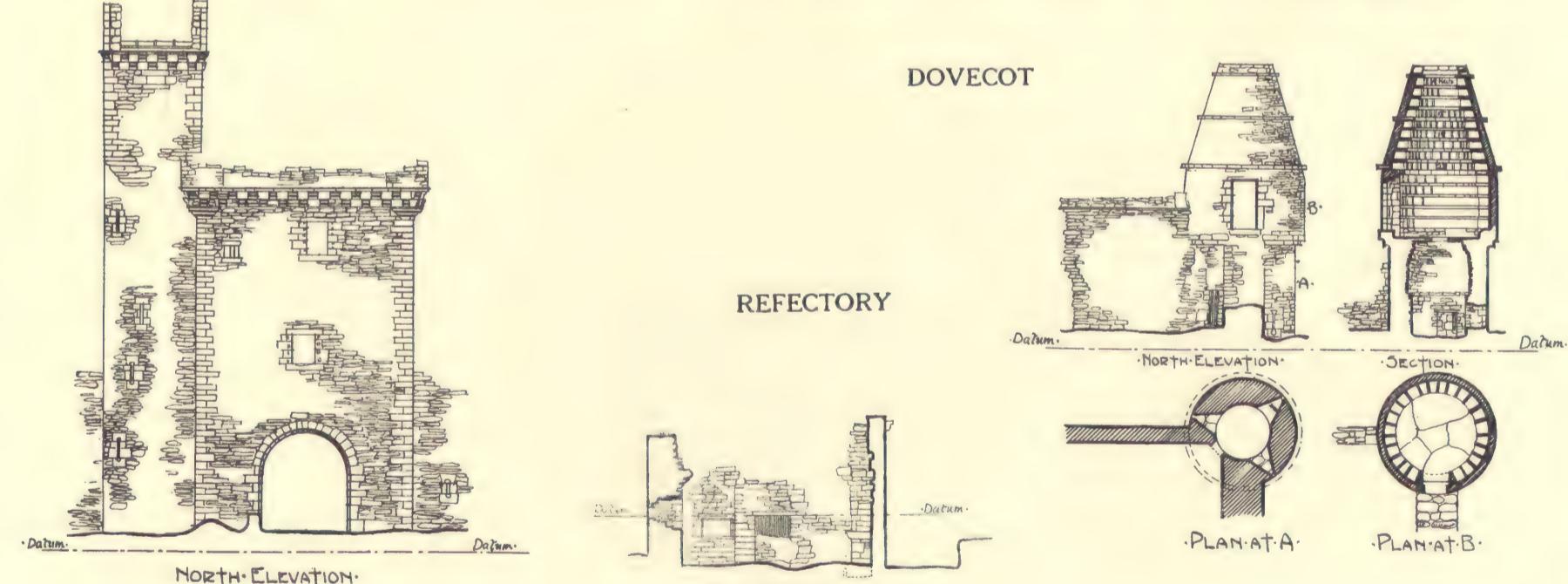
ABBOT'S HOUSE



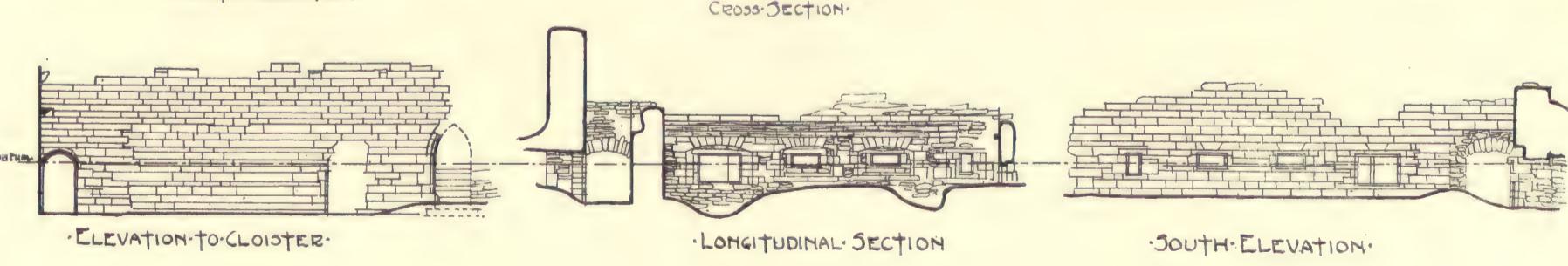
GATEHOUSE



DOVECOT



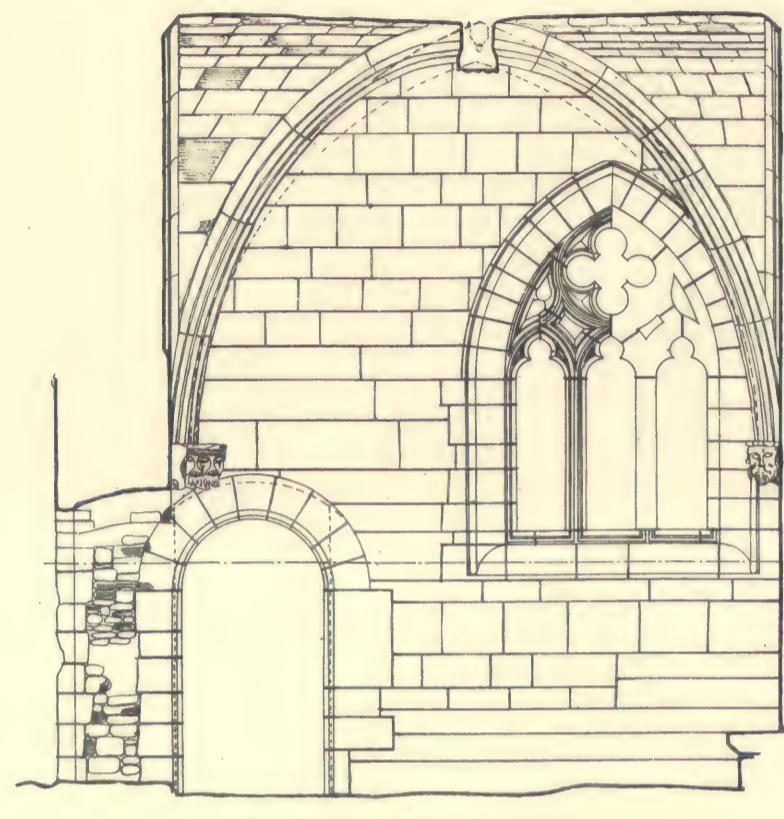
REFECTIONY



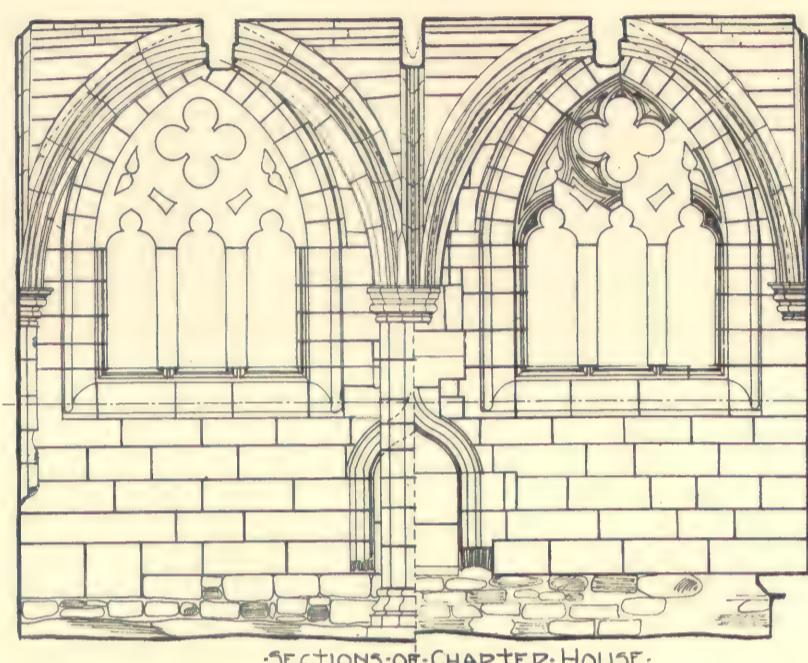
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 FEET
1½ inch to 1 Foot.

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

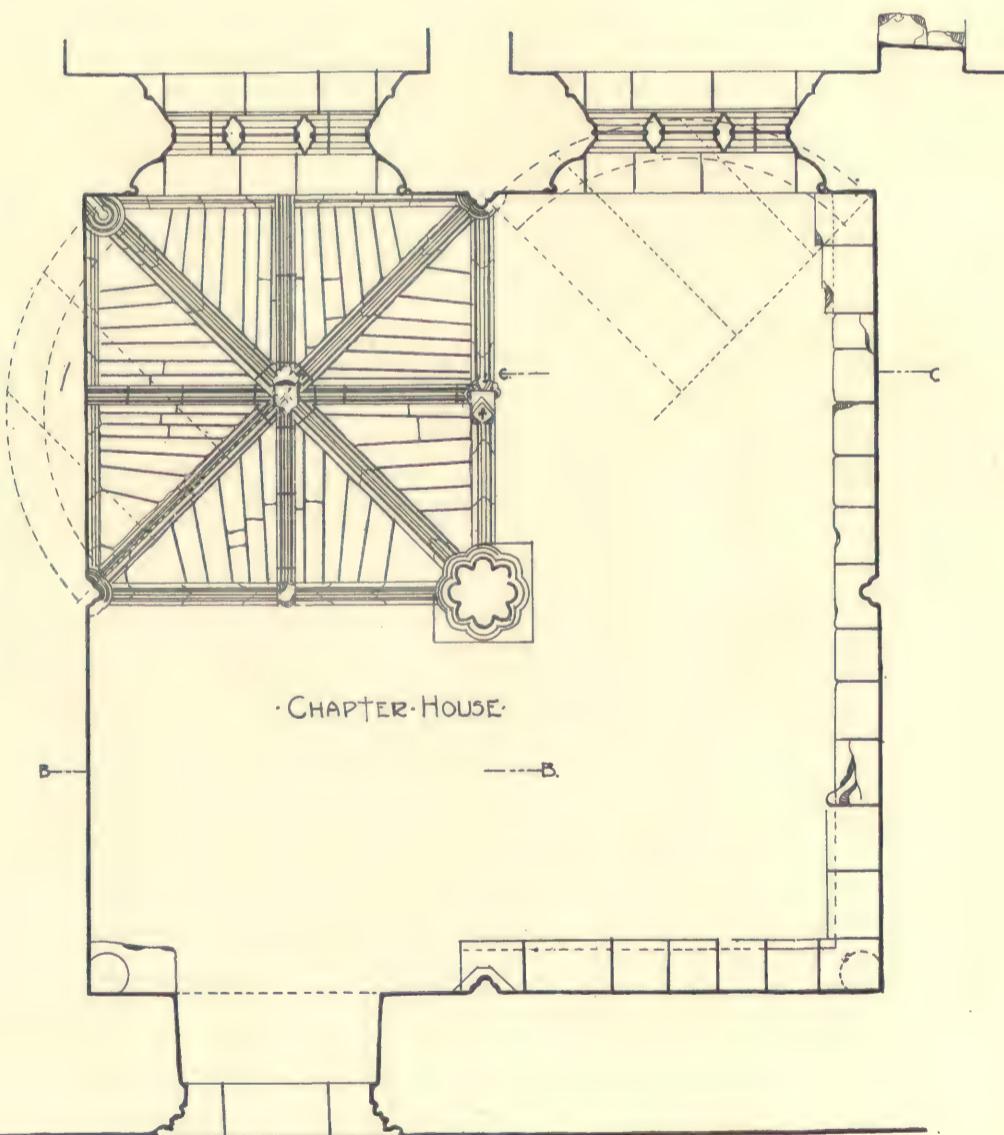
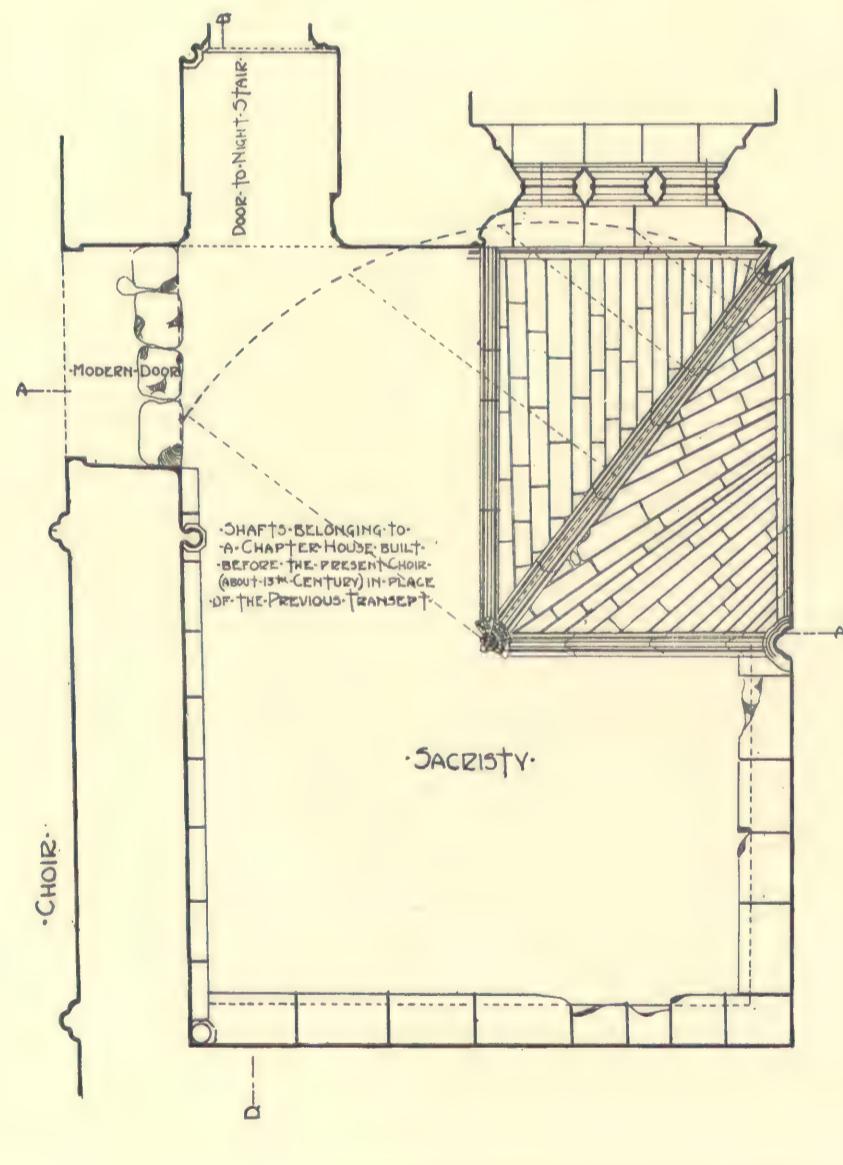
DETAILS OF CHAPTER-HOUSE AND SACRISTY. BUILT 1487



SECTION OF SACRISTY A-A.



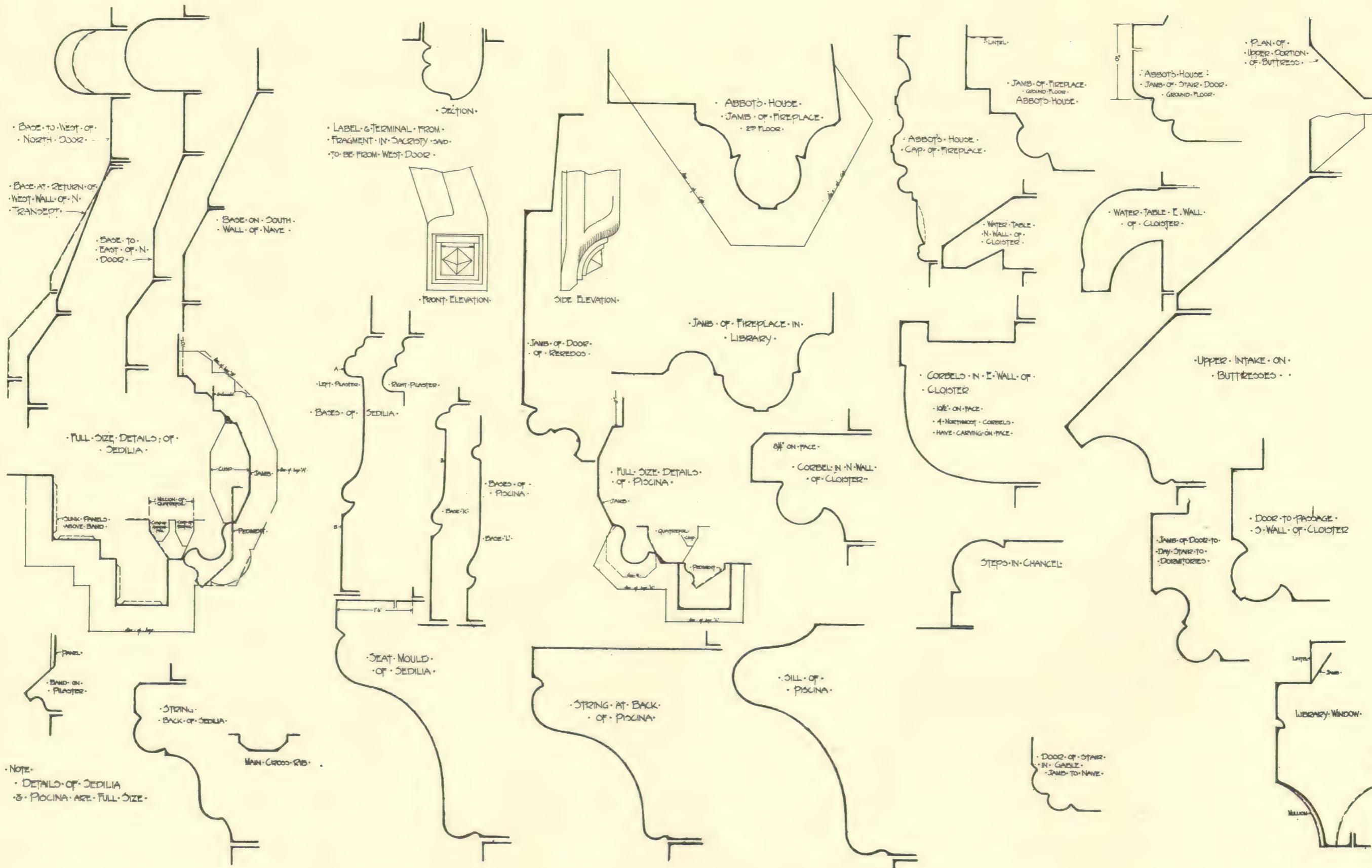
SECTION OF CHAPTER-HOUSE B-B.



12 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 FEET
 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 Foot.

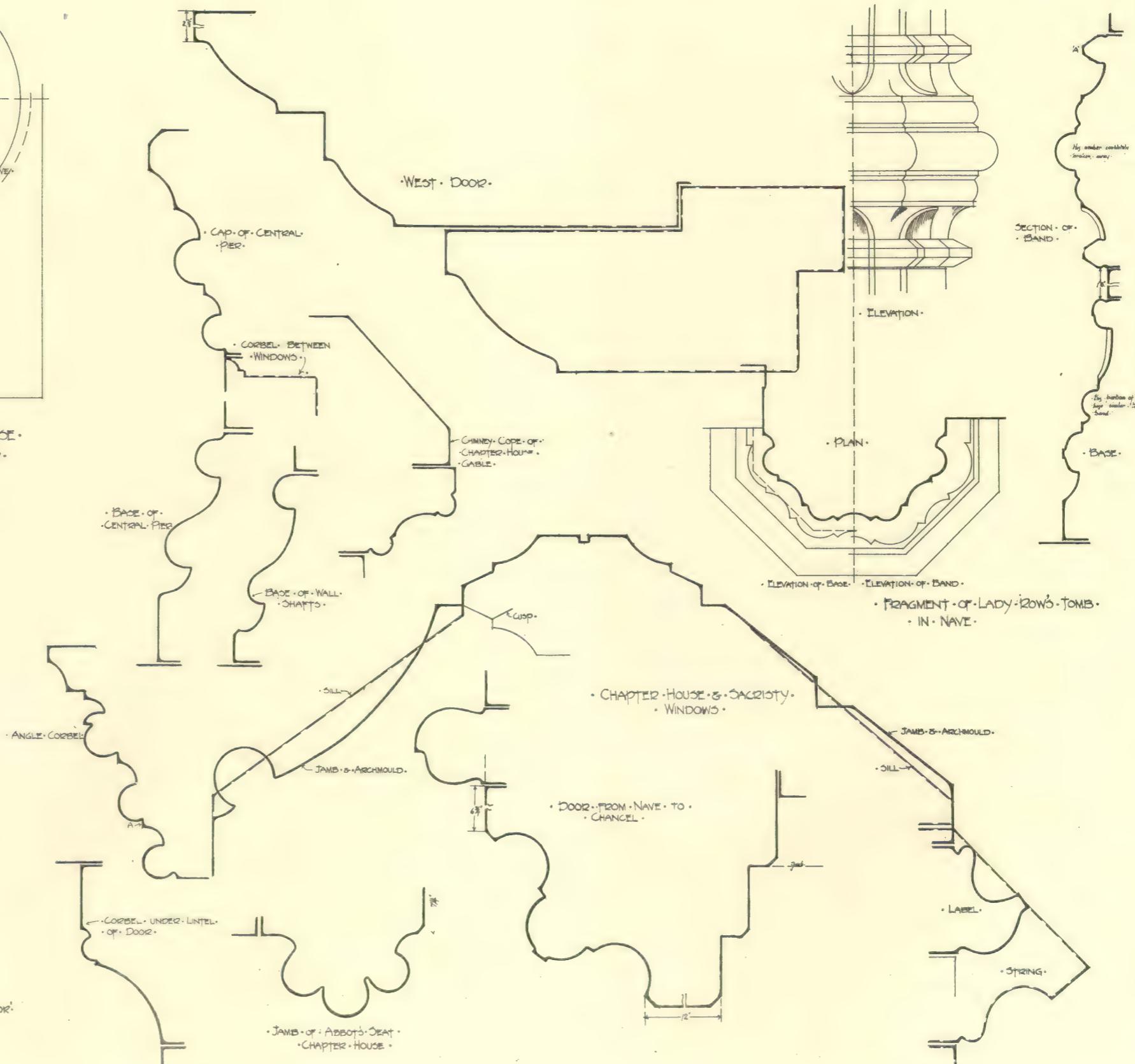
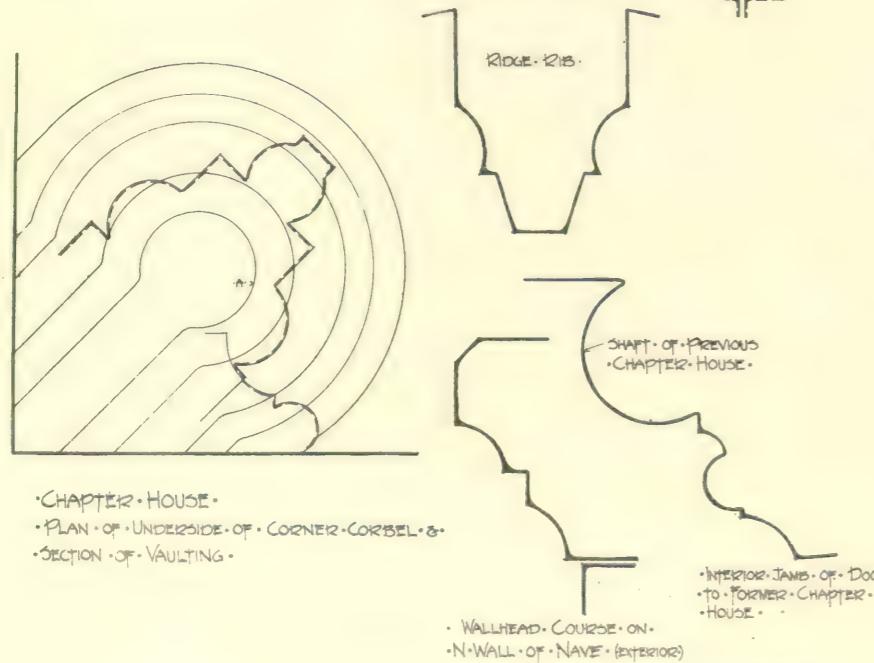
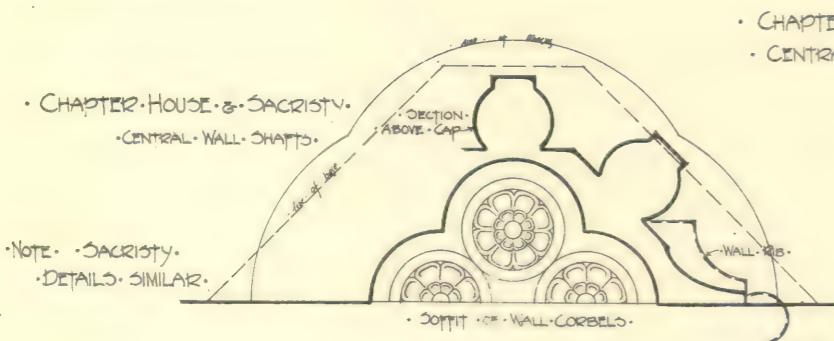
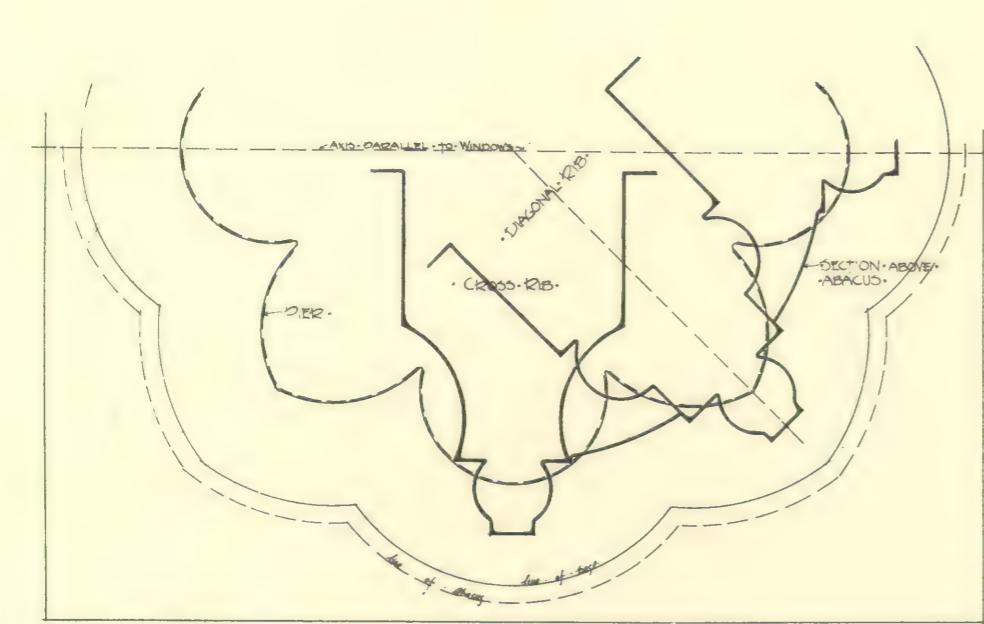
CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

DETAILS OF SEDILIA AND PISCINA, ALSO DETAILS OF DOOR JAMBS, FIREPLACES, ETC.



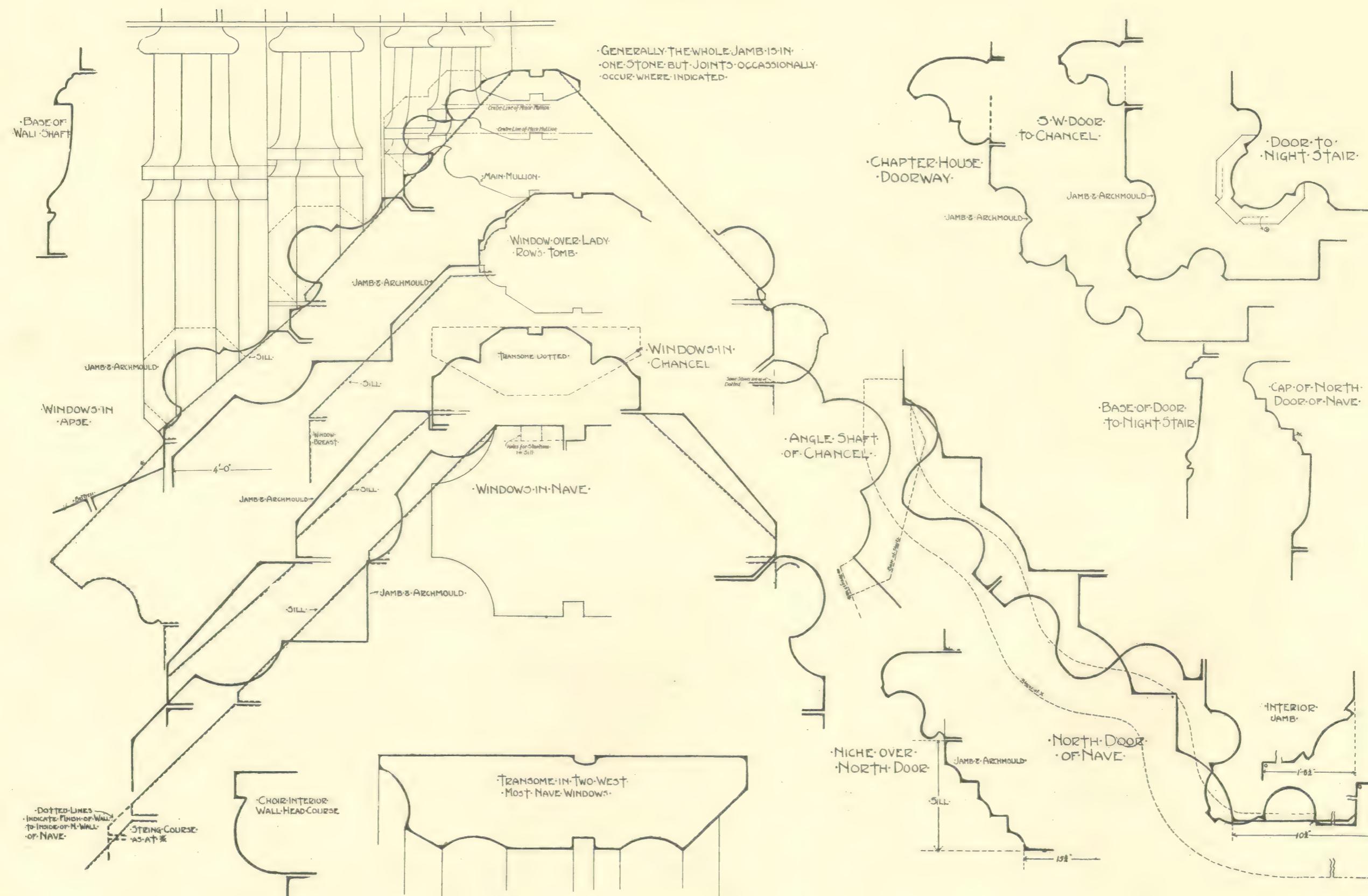
CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

DETAILS OF CHAPTER-HOUSE AND SACRISTY.

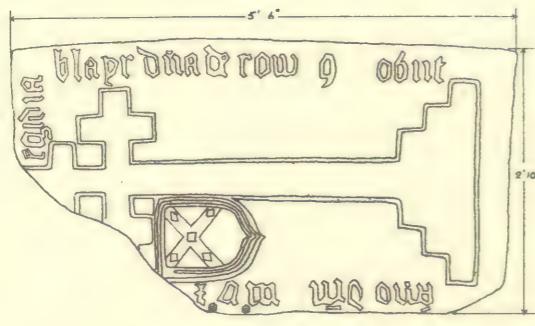


CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.

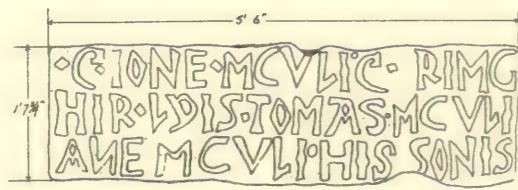
DETAILS OF WINDOWS AND DOORS, ETC.



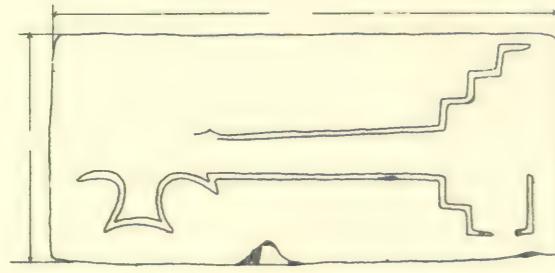
CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, AYRSHIRE.



LADY ROW'S TOMB.



FRAGMENT OF TOMB IN NAVE.



FRAGMENT OF TOMB NEAR NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL—WEST END.

IN PRESENT NAVE

Nos. 1-9

IN EARLY CHOIR AND CHAPTER-HOUSE

Nos. 10-14

IN LATER PORTION OF PRESENT NAVE

No. 15

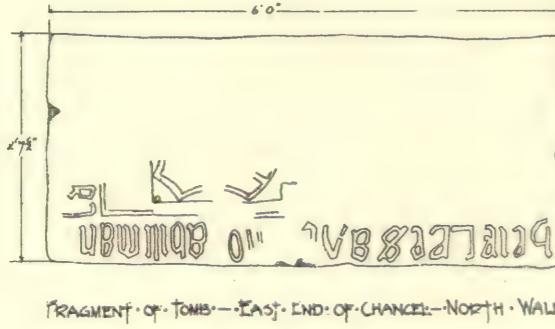
IN SACRISTY AND CHAPTER-HOUSE, ETC.

Nos. 16-25

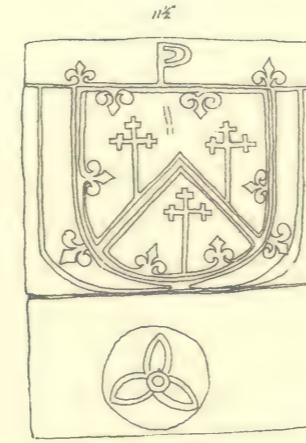
IN ABBOT'S HOUSE

Nos. 26-29

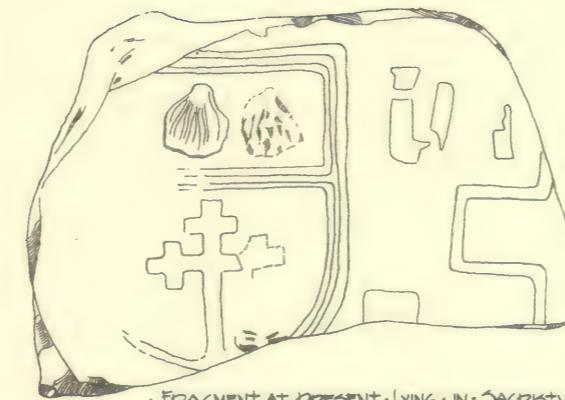
(See details in descriptive matter.)



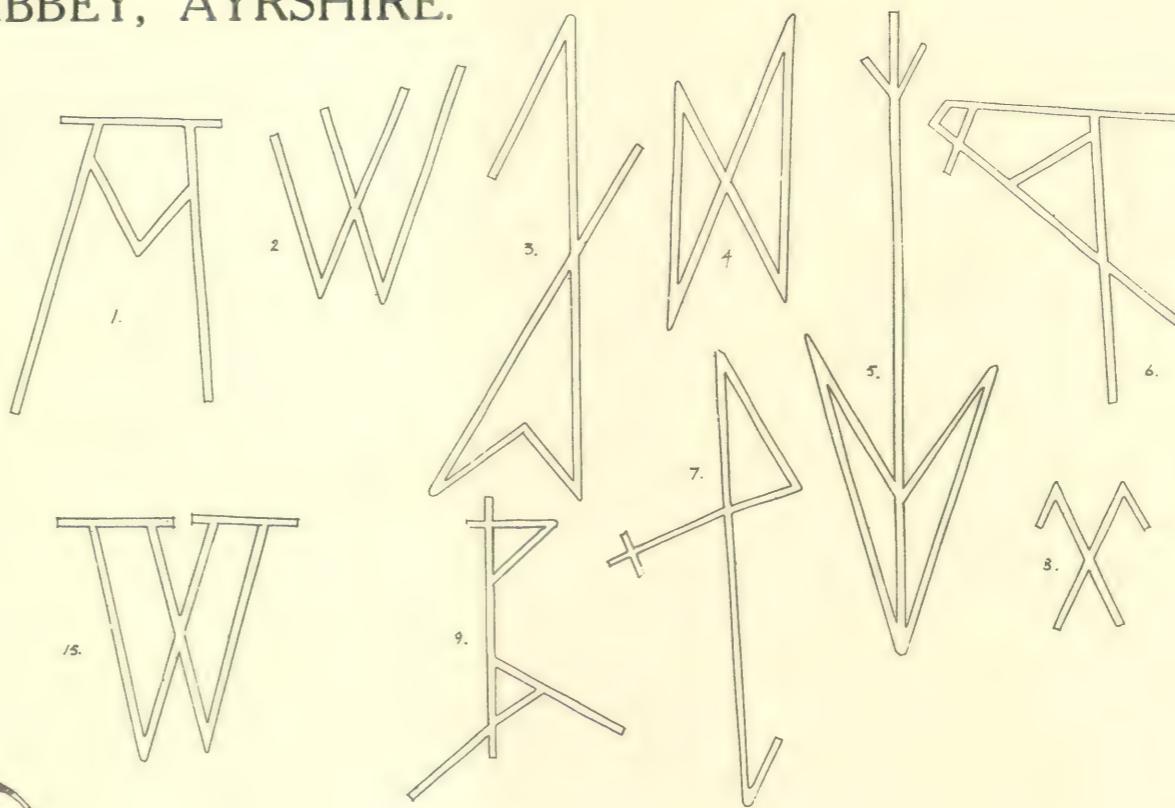
FRAGMENT OF TOMB—EAST END OF CHANCEL—NORTH WALL.



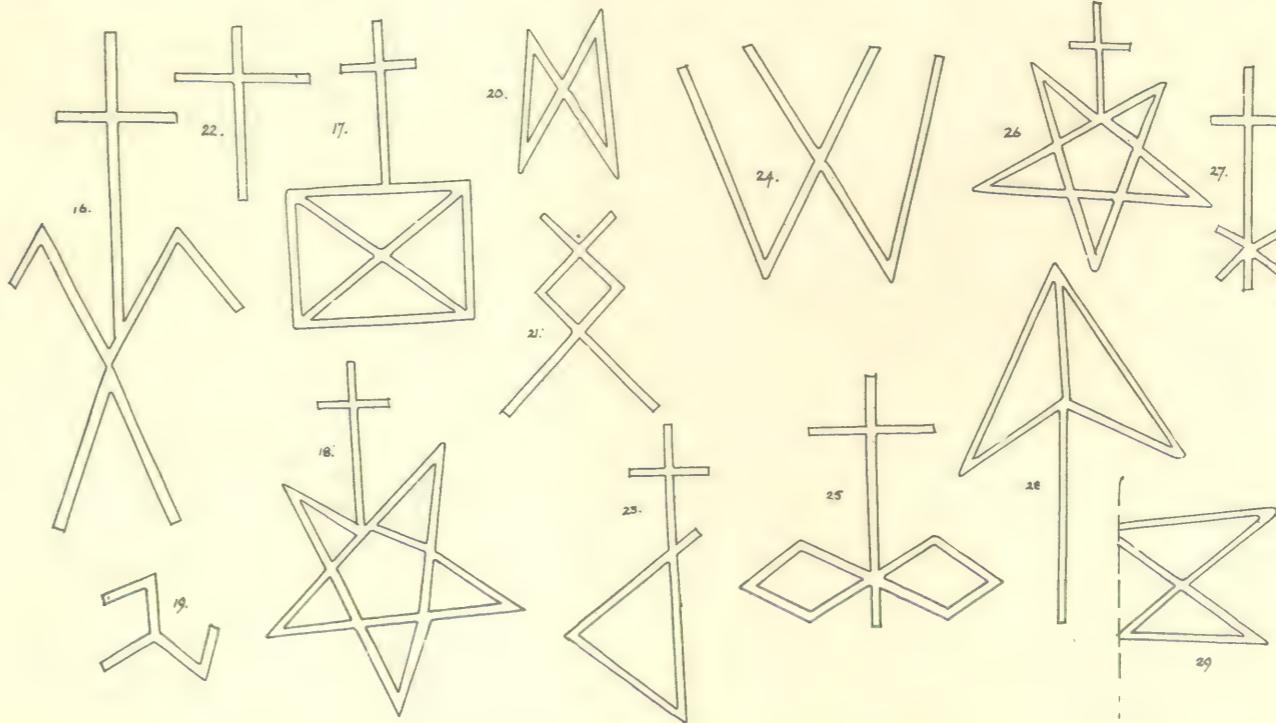
SKEW PUTT OF INFIRMARY GABLE.



FRAGMENT AT PRESENT LYING IN SACRISTY.



MASON'S MARKS



ABERDOUR CHURCH.

(PLATE 54.)

The ruined church of Aberdour is situated opposite the lower terrace, about thirty yards east from the castle. It consists of a Norman chancel and a nave, part of the north wall and west of which are also Norman. In the fifteenth century the south wall of the church was removed and a south aisle, consisting of three bays, was added. It will be seen that the west pillar stands clear of the wall by about four feet, evidently for the purpose of keeping down the height of the new aisle, to lessen the span and height of the full semi-circular arches, and so permit the south side of the roof to have a sufficient slope. The chancel measures inside twenty-one feet by thirteen feet, and from the same point to the west end is fifty-three feet. The inside width of the nave and aisle is thirty feet. An outside porch with tomb at west end are of the seventeenth century; the latter formed a gallery floor to which steps led up. An arch, eleven feet six inches wide, in centre of north wall leads to a tomb built against it outside. The chancel floor is raised one step, and the arch is in two plain orders springing from cushion caps or imposts with half engaged shafts. The windows are widely splayed (see section). The belfry was erected in 1588.

This church is referred to in a Bull of Pope Alexander III., of date 1178.*

* See *Aberdour and Inchcolm*, by Rev. W. Ross, LL.D.

ABERDOUR CASTLE, FIFESHIRE;

GOWRIE HOUSE, PERTH; WITH NOTICE OF A DOORWAY IN ST ANDREWS.

(PLATES 55 TO 57).

This castle, in a most heartless condition, stands on the top of the steep ravine through which the rivulet called the Dour runs southwards to the Firth of Forth. Its situation is most fascinating, and commands a wide sheltered view over the broad firth. The buildings extend eastwards from the ravine in three distinct stages, the oldest being at the west end. This has been a great strong tower, with walls varying from seven to eight feet thick, and measuring about sixty feet long by thirty-five feet wide, divided in the centre by a strong cross wall.

There are two entrance doors over each other on the east front. The upper one led to the great hall floor-level, the lower door led by a passage to the room under the hall and also to the outer room, and to an entresole under the latter.

So splendid was the masonry that some five years ago a huge high corner fell without any disintegration. The tower now, like the whole place, is in a most shocking condition.

The buildings of the second stage are joined to the tower by a large connecting wheel-staircase on the south side. The block is about sixty feet long by thirty-three feet, and two storeys high, with attics. The kitchen, with great fireplace and oven, is on the ground floor, and on the first floor there are two good rooms and two lesser, with an early occurrence of a lobby. A corner tower contains several storeys.

The principal purpose of the third extension was evidently to obtain a long gallery or ballroom, which about this time had become quite a feature in large houses, as we see at Newark on Clyde, Pinkie, Wallyford, Gowrie House, Dunotter, and other places. The gallery here is about seventy-three feet long by eighteen feet wide, with a recess for musicians. It has two wide stairs and a large projecting room at the south-east corner, on which there is a fine sundial.

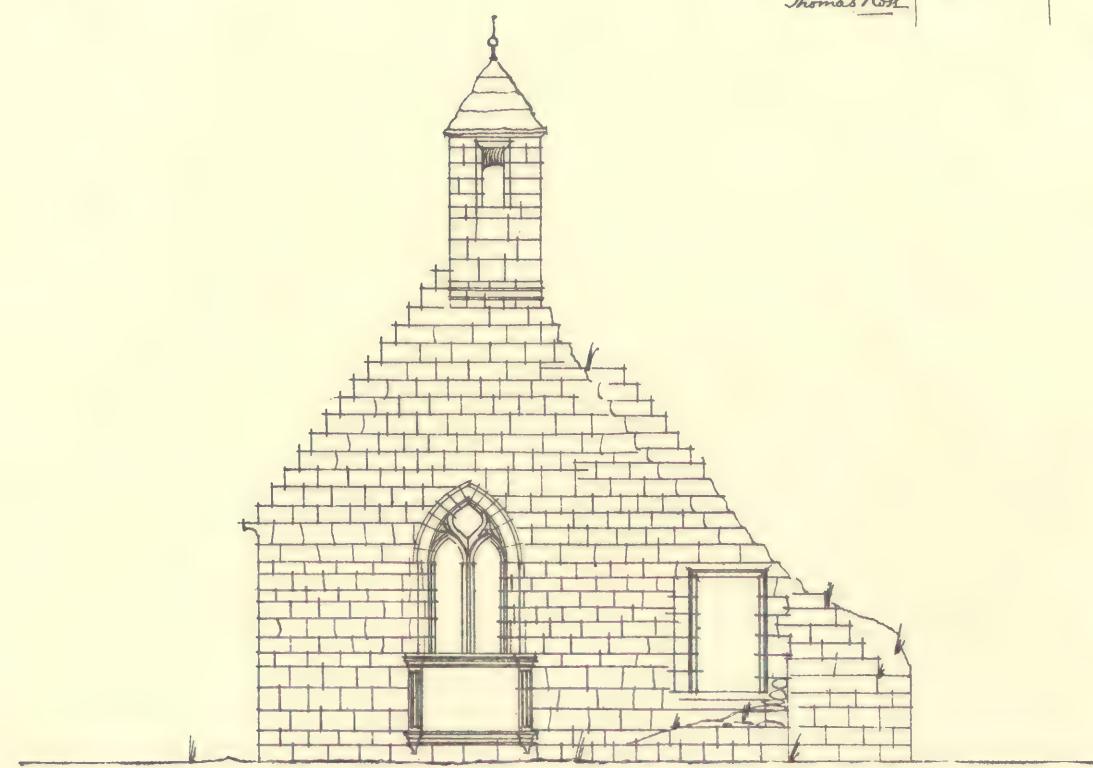
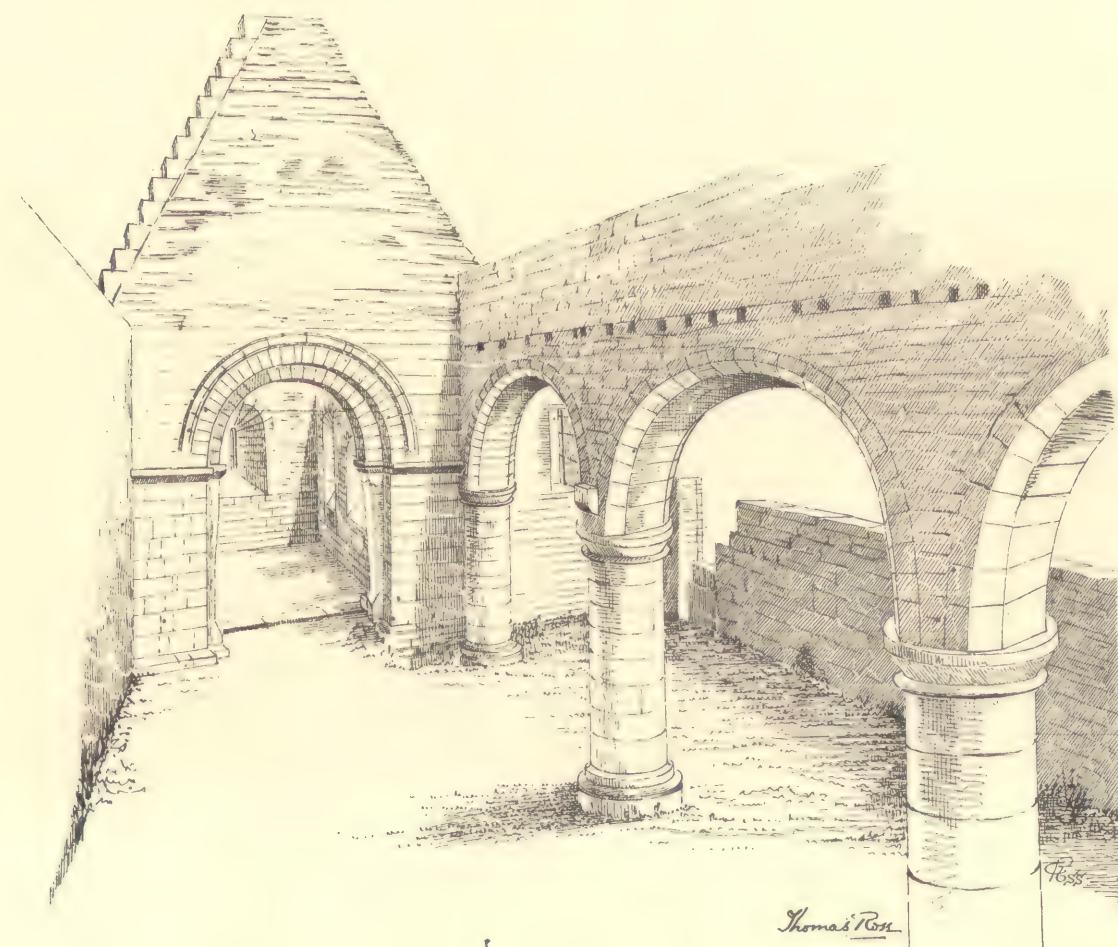
These two added parts of the castle had indications of fine joiner work, finishings, and decorative painting, of which faint traces till lately remained.

Between the ravine and the old tower there are remains of various offices, brew-house, and such like, all in a very dilapidated state.

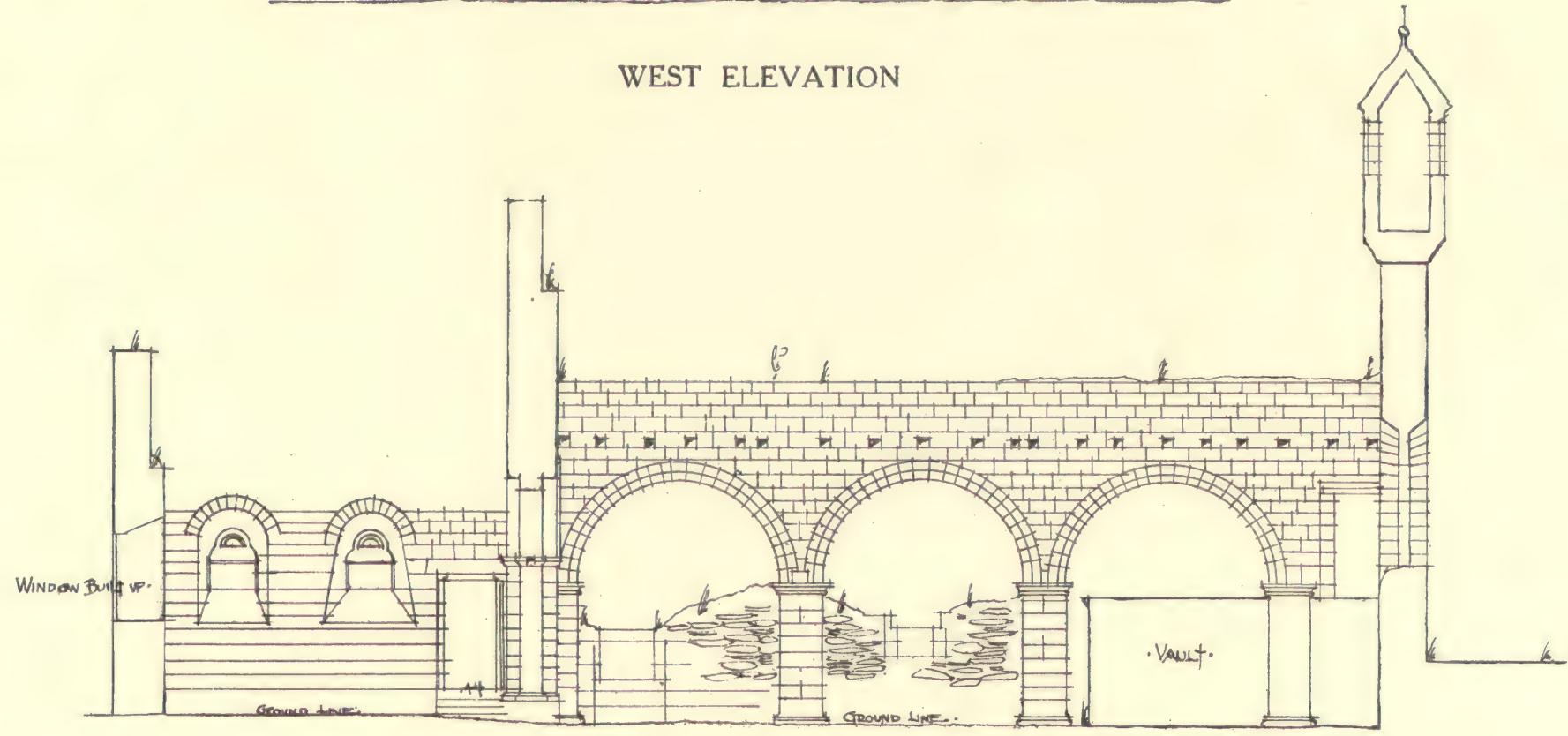
The first addition was probably made by the Regent Morton, work of his at Edinburgh Castle and Drochil resembling very much in some details those of the two windows in the east gable of this part. The regent succeeded as fourth earl in 1553, and was beheaded in 1581. Over the east window of the second addition, with somewhat similar details, will be seen the initials E.W.M., undoubtedly those of the builder, and on a pediment over a garden doorway, at the east side of the ground, there is a monogram of the same letters with the additional letters L.A., surmounted by an earl's coronet. These probably stand for William, Earl Morton, and his wife, Lady Anne (Keith), with the date 1633.

The fine gateway now leading to Aberdour House is a characteristic sample of the treatment of the intrados of an archway in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. Two other good instances of these existed, one at Glasgow College, of which photographs are quite common, the other at Gowrie House, Perth. The latter is not so well known, and is reproduced here.

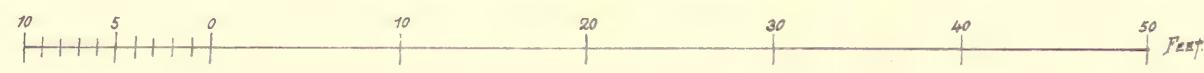
ABERDOUR CHURCH, FIFESHIRE.



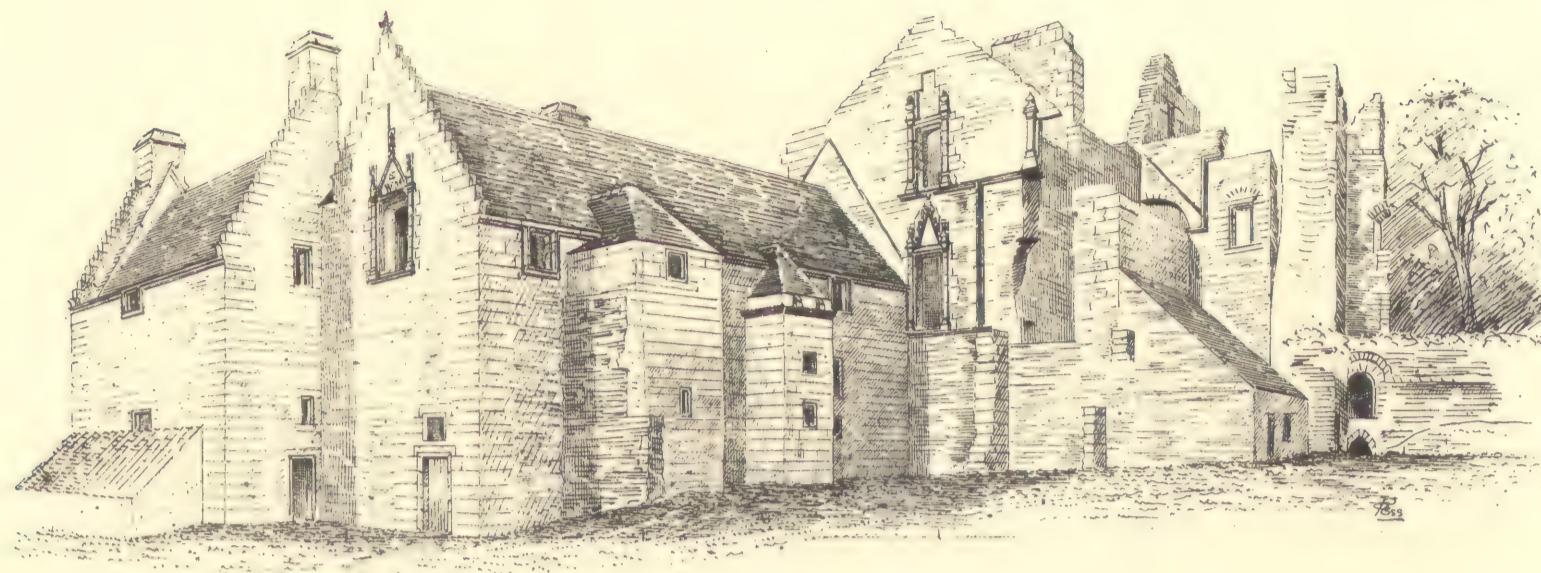
WEST ELEVATION



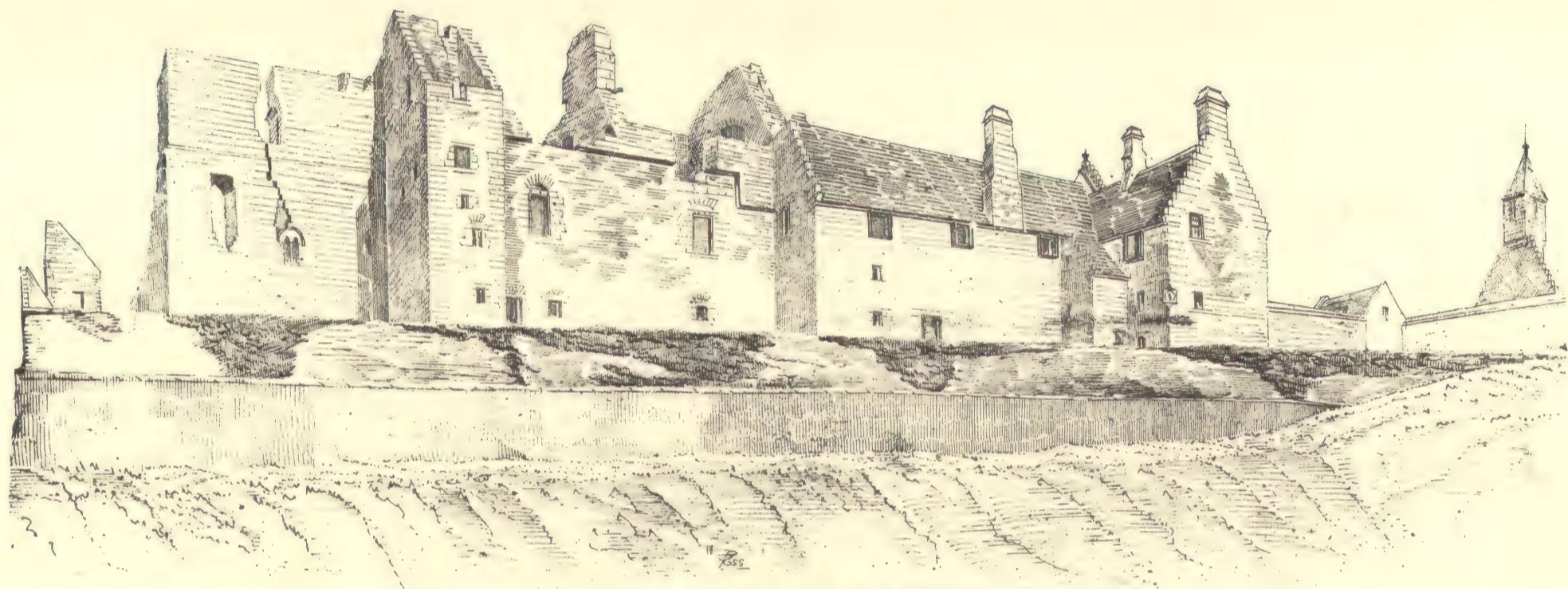
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



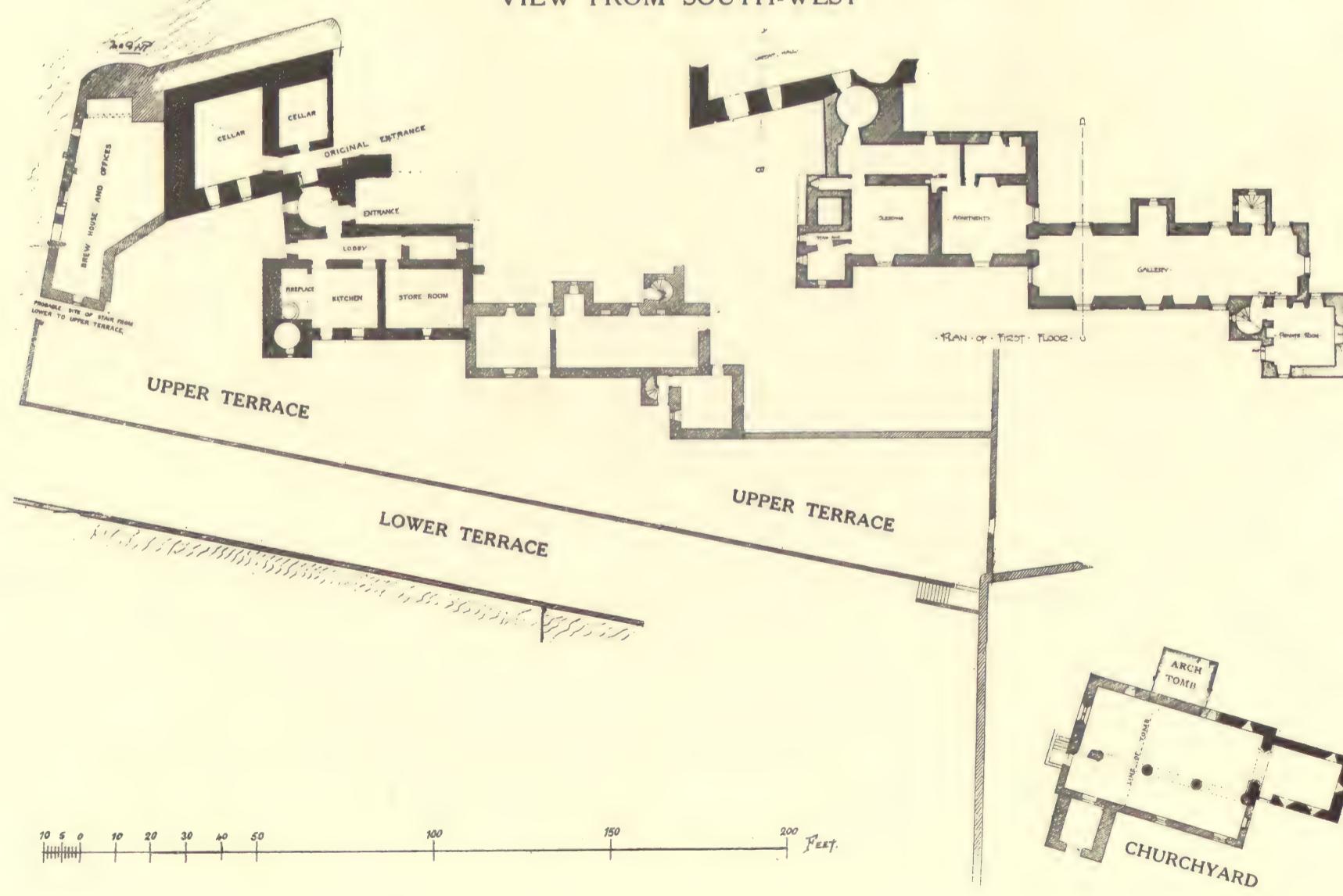
ABERDOUR CASTLE, FIFESHIRE.



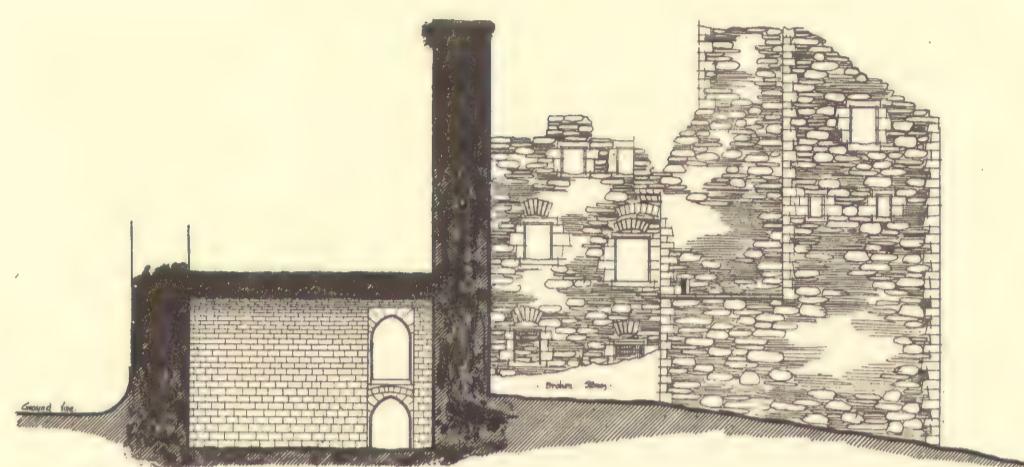
VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST



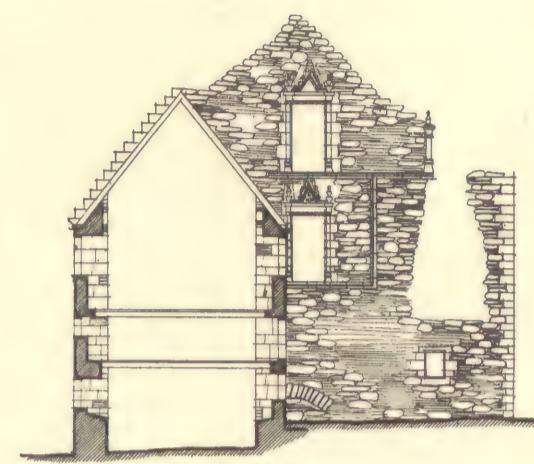
VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST



ABERDOUR CASTLE, FIFESHIRE.



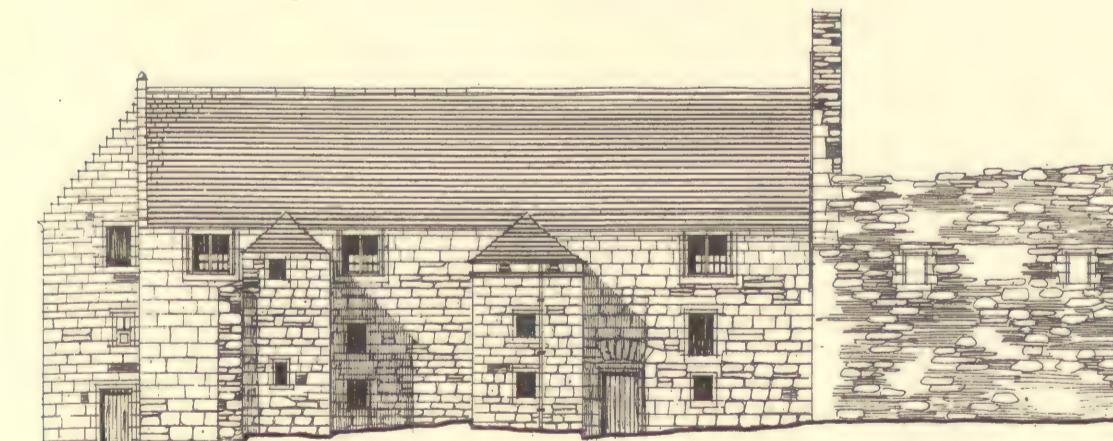
SECTION AB



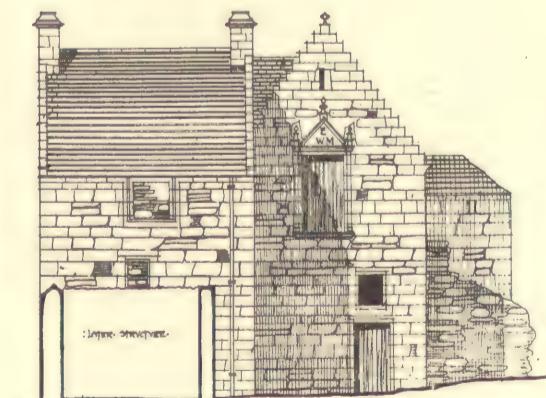
SECTION CD



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

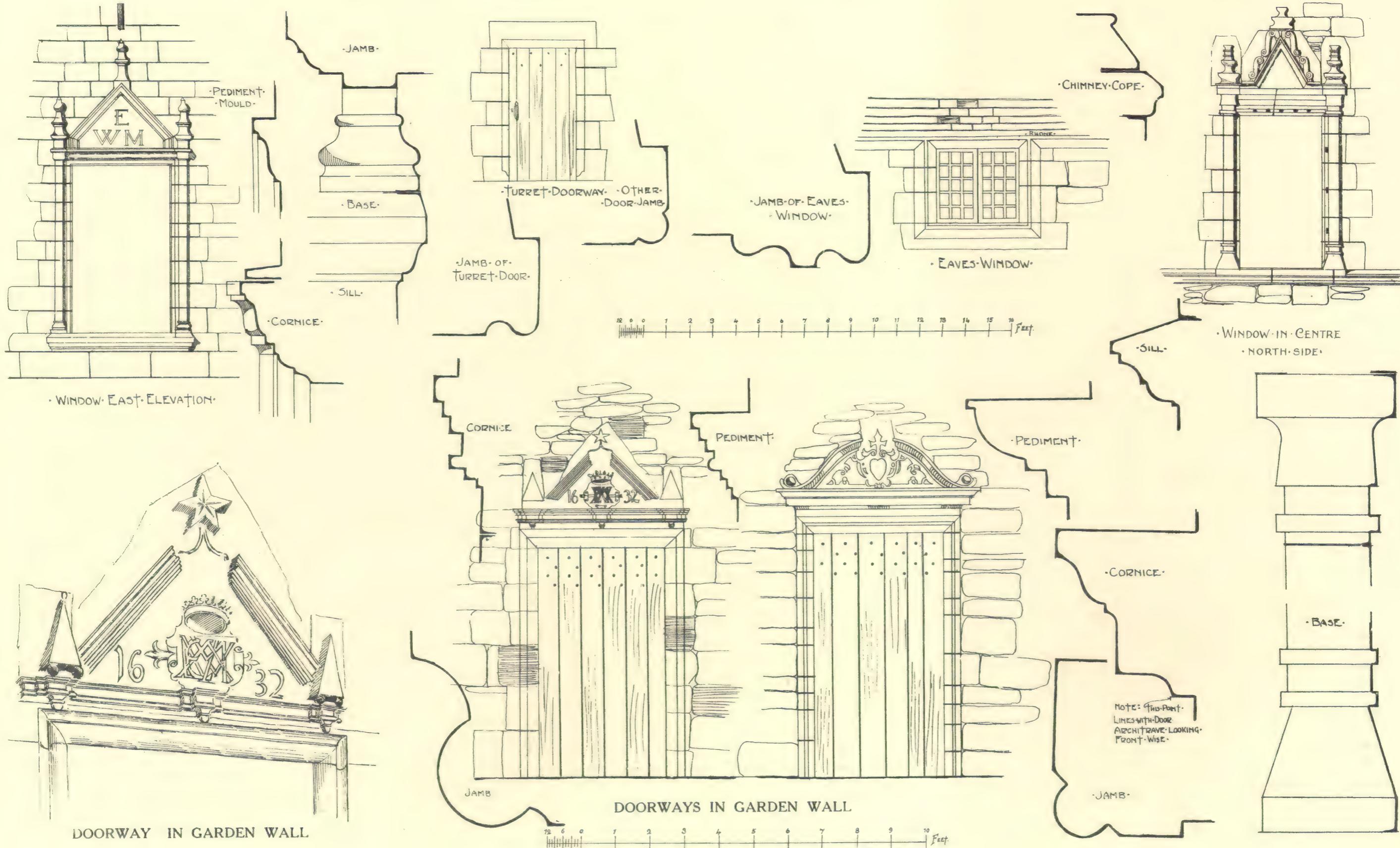


EAST ELEVATION



ABERDOUR CASTLE, FIFESHIRE.

DETAILS OF DOORWAYS IN GARDEN WALL



GOWRIE HOUSE, PERTH.

(PLATES 58, 59).

This house was taken down about one hundred years ago, but, fortunately, drawings of it had been made before this happened; these consist of plans (without a scale) and a general view.* But, just as we were preparing this for publication, a sheet of old measured plans and an elevation, all to scale, was presented to the Scottish Geographical Society, and we have gladly availed ourselves of their kind permission to publish them, and so bring back to the architectural records of Scotland this once important town house of a Scottish nobleman.

The house entered from the Speygate on the west, and had a large courtyard, bounded by a building of about the same size at the north end. The return of this at the Speygate is seen in the view, adjoining the entrance gateway. The striking resemblance between the Gowrie gateway and that of Aberdour will be seen from the accompanying sketch of the latter.

From the sheet of drawings, now published for the first time, it is quite certain that the end gable at the street and the front wall facing the courtyard have been altered since the Gowrie Conspiracy in the year 1600. At the point A on plan there was a round projecting stair turret, known as the Black Turnpike; at the corner B there was an other turret, possibly of larger size than any of the others—in the view there is an indistinctness at this corner, indicating considerable alterations. This turret, the Black Turnpike, and the gateway are the places where the strange adventures of the Gowrie Conspiracy took place.

Charles I. stayed here on his visit to Perth in 1632. The house then belonged to George, Earl of Kinnoul.

A later note on the Geographical Society's plan states that "the house was given to the town of Perth, and by that Corporation presented to William D. Cumberland (Duke of Cumberland), who gave it or sold it to the Board of Ordnance. A detachment of the train of Artillery occupy it."

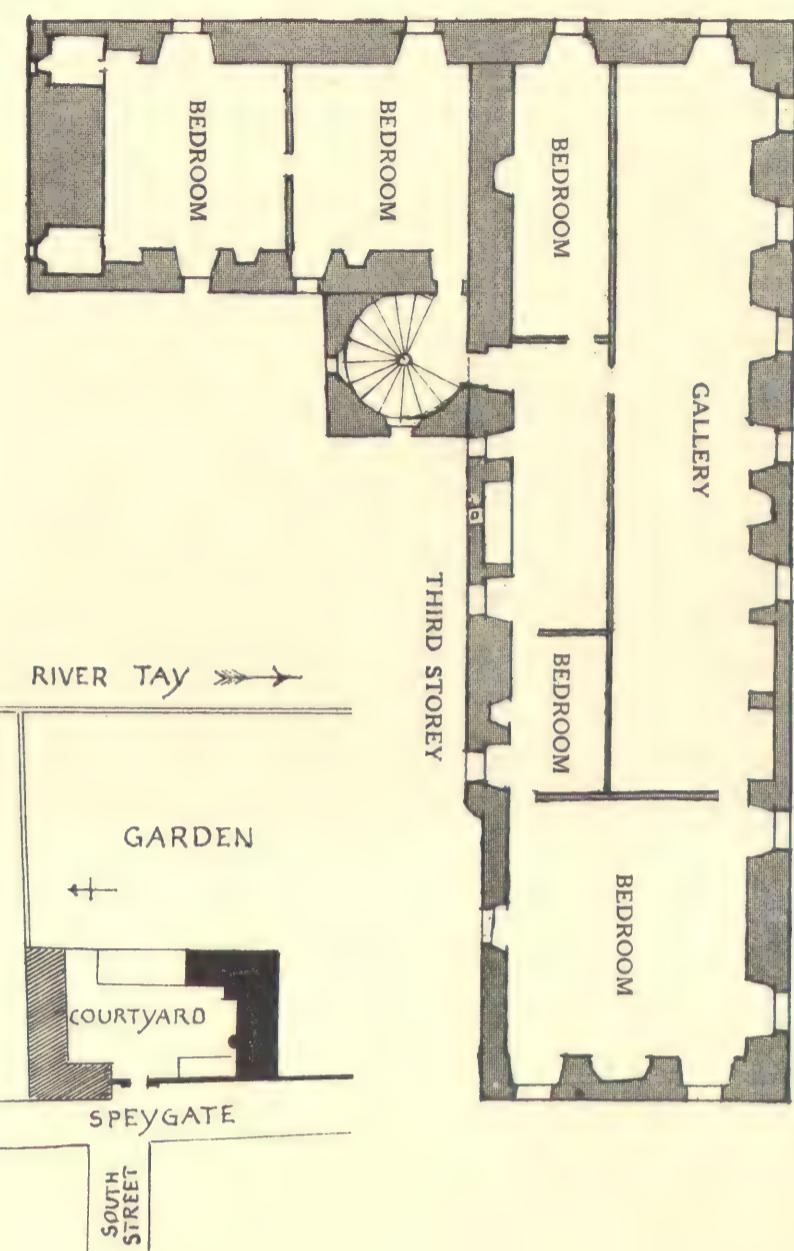
ST MARY'S COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS.

(PLATE 59).

This gate, leading through a wall from one garden to another, presents something of the same idea, as is seen in the larger examples just given. It has never been illustrated, so far as we know, and is not without interest.

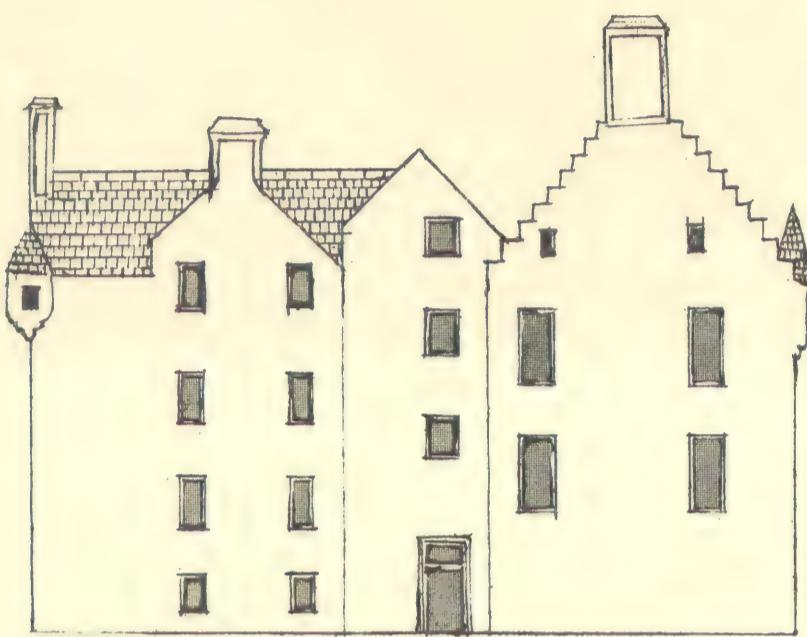
The M. H. R. stand for Mr Robert Howie, and they are repeated with the arms, as shown, on another stone, with the date 1615.

*See *Perth: Its Annals and its Archives*; also *Transactions of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth*.

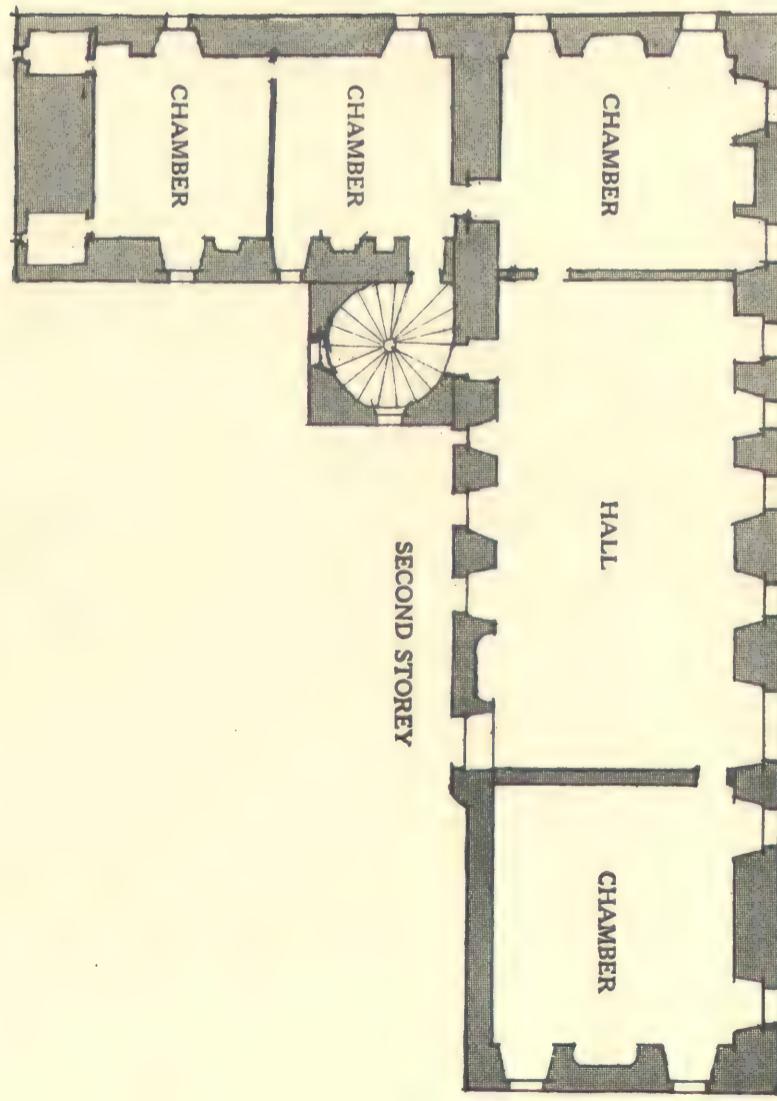
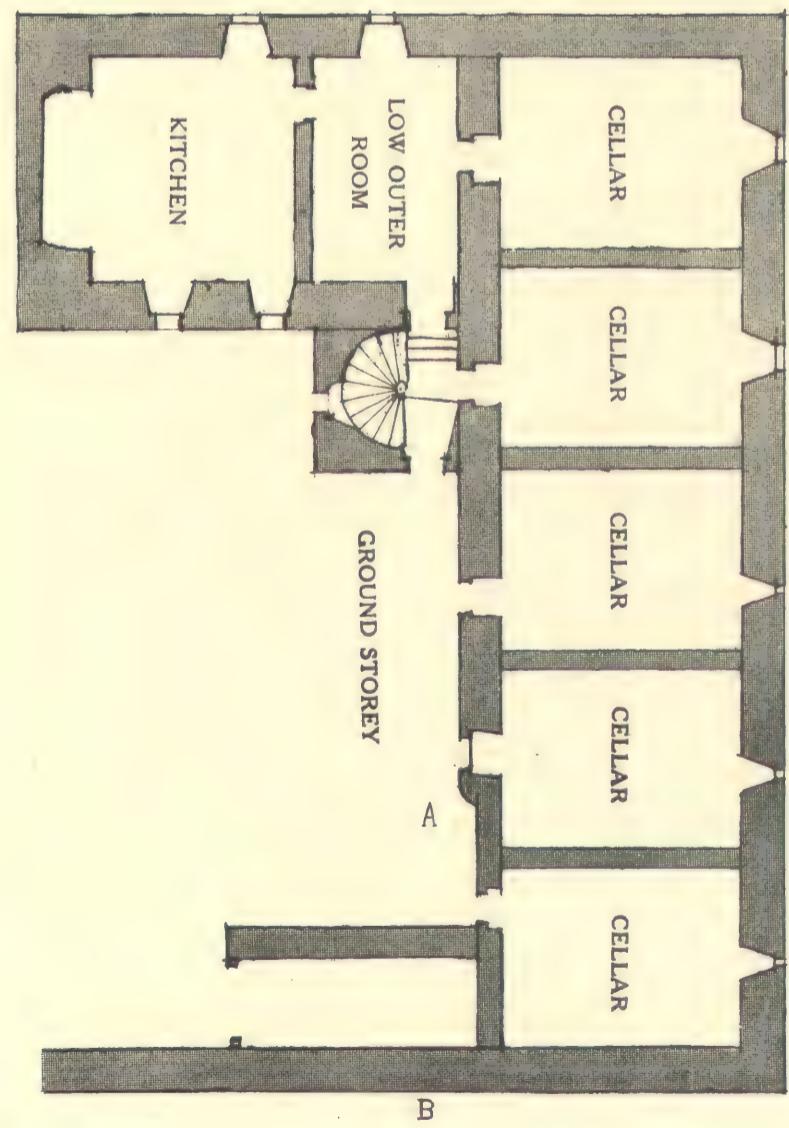


GOWRIE HOUSE, PERTH.

(NOW DEMOLISHED)



ELEVATION AND WEST PROSPECT OF THE TOWN OF PERTH'S LODGING



0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 Feet

GOWRIE HOUSE AND GATEWAY, PERTH
AND SIMILAR GATEWAYS



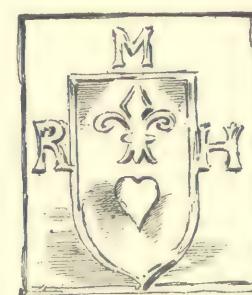
GOWRIE HOUSE FROM WEST



GATEWAY FROM ABERDOUR CASTLE
(SHOWN IN ITS ORIGINAL POSITION)



GATEWAY
AT
ST MARY'S COLLEGE,
ST ANDREWS



DUNGLASS CHURCH, EAST LOTHIAN.

(PLATES 60 TO 63.)

This church is situated on the coast about seven miles southward from Dunbar. It enjoys a delightful position on well-wooded rising ground, overlooking the romantic Dean of Dunglass and the sea beyond. The church is practically entire, with the exception of some slappings made for farm purposes more than a century ago.

It is an aisleless cross church, with a central tower transepts and sacristy, measuring over the walls ninety-six feet from east to west, and seventy feet north to south over transepts. It will be observed that the tower is not in the centre of the crossing, and that the nave is two feet six inches wider than the chancel. In explanation, we may suppose that the chancel with the transepts are the earliest, and that when the nave came to be built it was thought desirable to increase its width. This necessitated a change in the plan of the west piers, so that they should work in with those already built, thus bringing about the remarkable plan we see at the crossing. In Nisbet's *Essay on Armories*, page 99, we find that "Sir Thomas Home of That ilk, in the reign of Robert III. (1390-1406), having married Nicholas Pepdie, heiress of Dunglass, with whom he got the barony, impaled her arms with his own, which are to be seen in the chappel of Dunglass." The arms which are beside the sill of the north transept window are a lion rampant for Home, and three papringoes for Pepdie. Nisbet goes on to tell us: "Their son Sir Alexander Home quartered the same arms, as by his seal appended to writs, anno 1445, which I have seen."

The bonding of these piers into the walls at the corners has been too slight, and has partly given way; they have all moulded caps, those of the chancel having, in addition, some spirited carving. The tower, a very simple structure, is divided into three storeys, and can only be reached from the nave by a ladder from the inside. It has seen some service in its day. On the 16th August 1542 some of Sir G. Bowes men "from Berwick and other garrisons to the number of 300 men rode to Douglasse, they bourned and spoylede the same very sore. The Scotts shot fourth of the Tower and College with gunnes and slew an Englishmen and hurt two."*

The whole roofs are stone vaulted, with overlapping stone slabs outside arranged ridge and furrow wise. These features impart to the little church a very impressive aspect. The sedilia is a very fine example of three stalls, having ogee-arched canopies richly carved,—the two centre corbels being angel figures, one playing on a viol, and the other holding a shield. Between this and the east wall the piscina has been hacked away, while a large projecting lamp-rest has been left. The windows in the gables are pointed, but the tracery is destroyed. The other windows in side walls are of two lights, as shown in the drawings.

There is a moulded round arched doorway on the south side of the chancel, and over it in a panel are the before-mentioned arms couché surmounted with a helmet, above which there is a canopied niche, needless to say, empty.

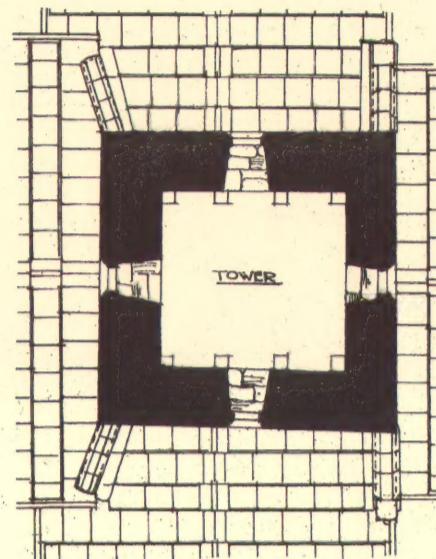
In the centre of each transept gable there is a round arched tomb-like recess, similar to that at Seton Church. Another in the sacristy, in the same position, may have been used as an Easter sepulchre.

It may be of interest to know that Pope Nicolas V., in 1454, granted "seven years and seven quartains relaxation of penance to such as yearly visit the College Church of Dunglass on the feast of the Assumption," and that this was renewed four years later by Pope Pius II., he who years before had painfully trudged bare-footed along a rough icy road past Dunglass.

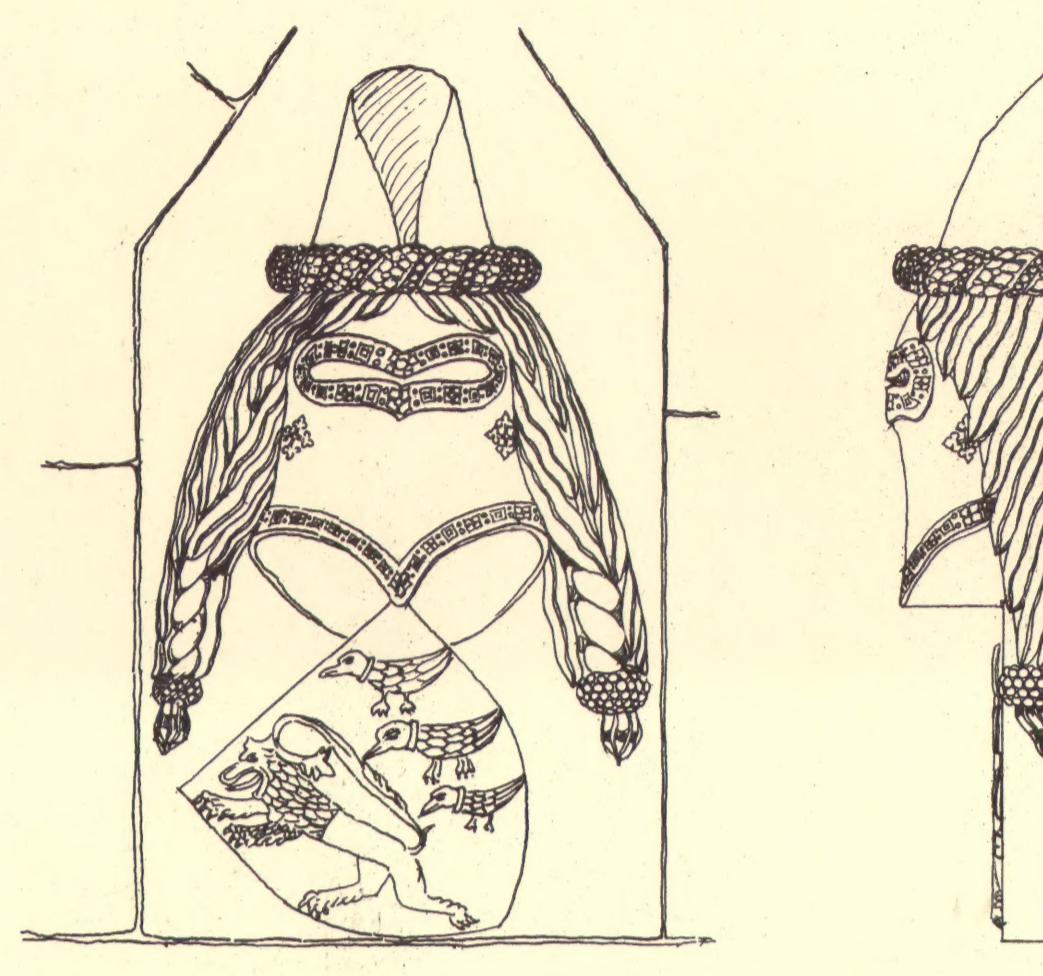
Dunglass, founded in 1403, is one of the earliest Collegiate Churches in Scotland.

* Raine, N. Durham, p. xix. See also—*Description of the Collegiate Churches*, by T. S. Muir; *Ecclesiastical Society Transactions*, 1907; "Registrum of Collegiate Churches," *Bannatyne Club, His. MSS. Com. Report*, part viii., Hume of Polwert; *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii.

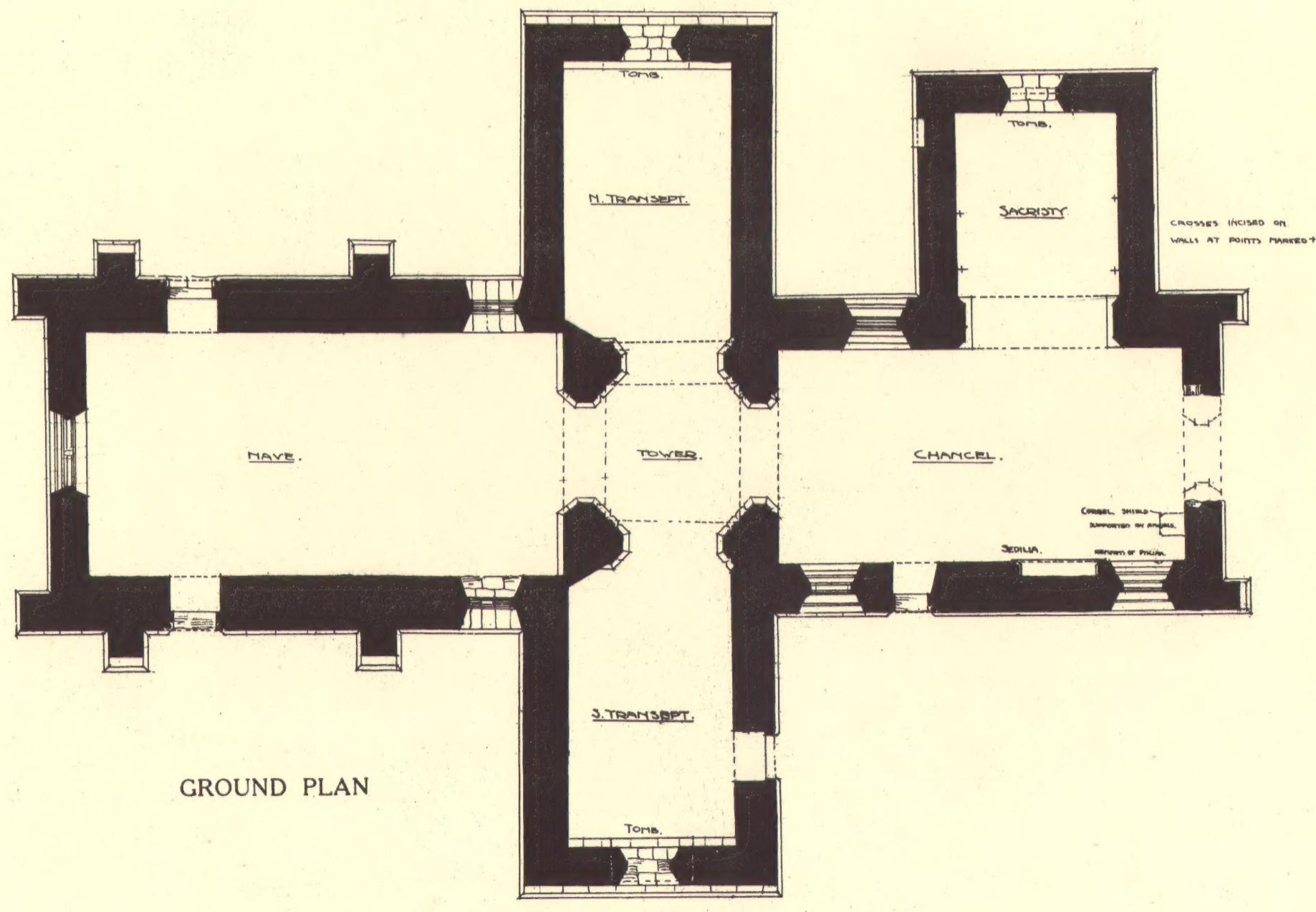
COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF DUNGLASS, EAST LOTHIAN.



ROOF PLAN



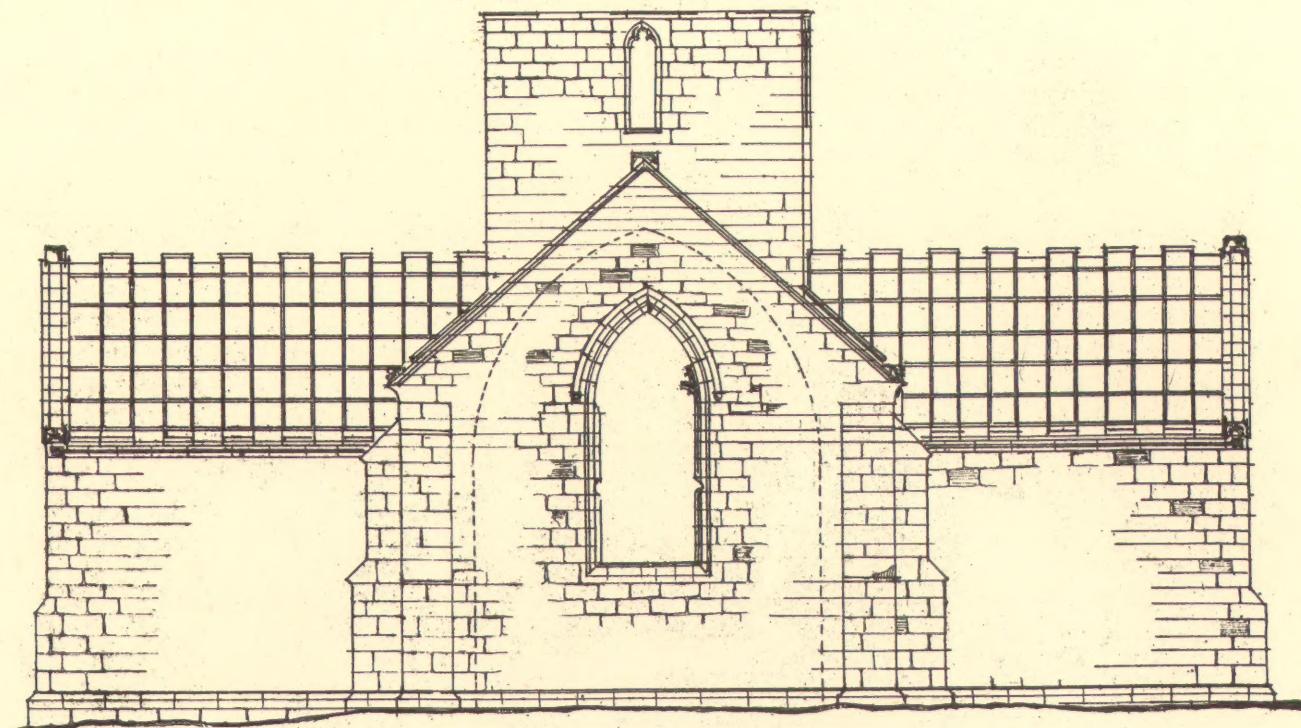
DETAIL OF COAT OF ARMS IN N. TRANSEPT



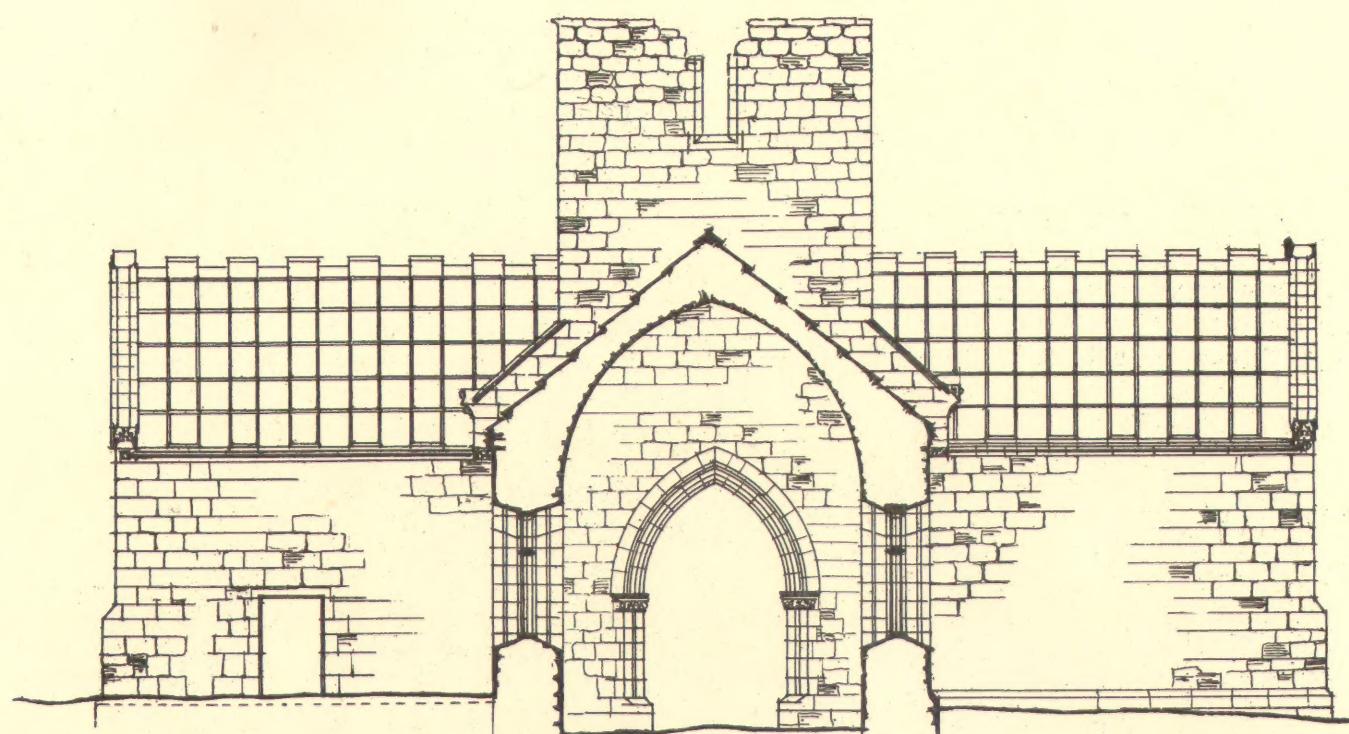
GROUND PLAN

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

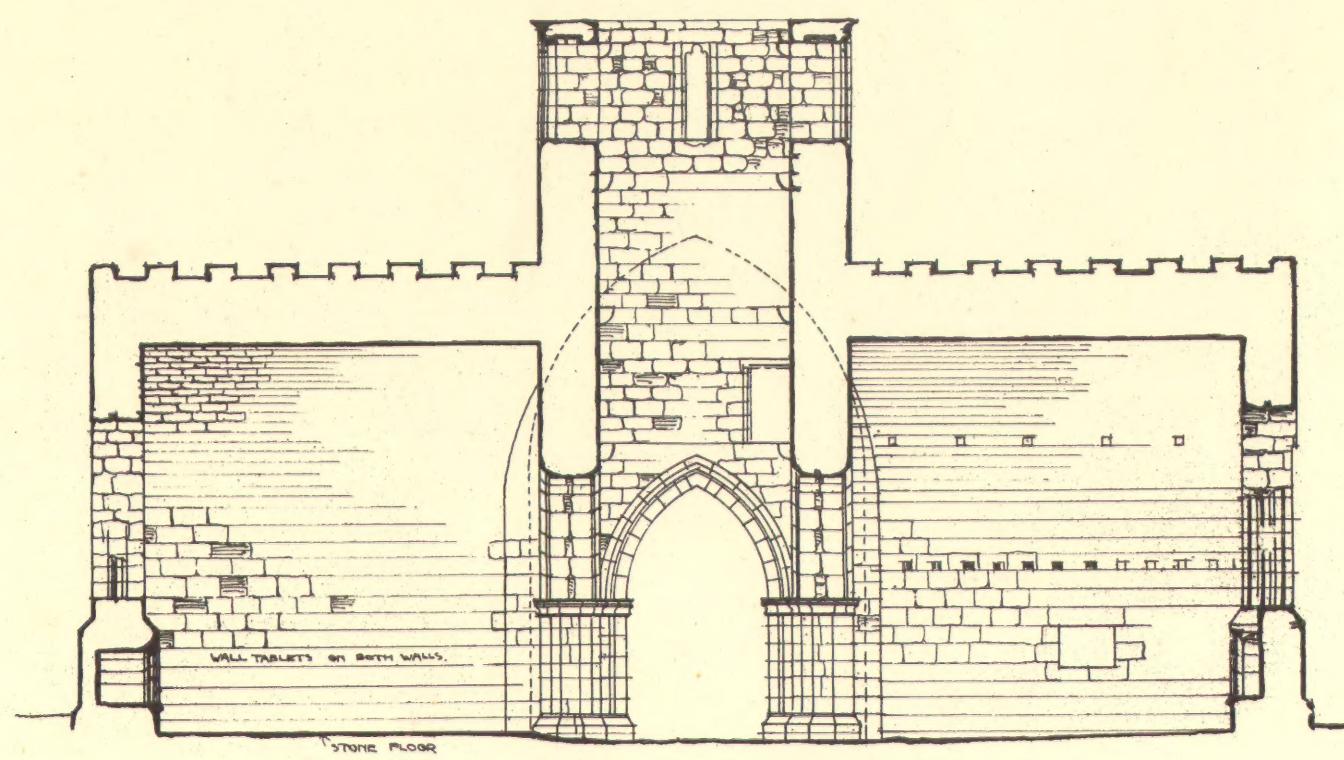
COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF DUNGLASS, EAST LOTHIAN.



WEST ELEVATION



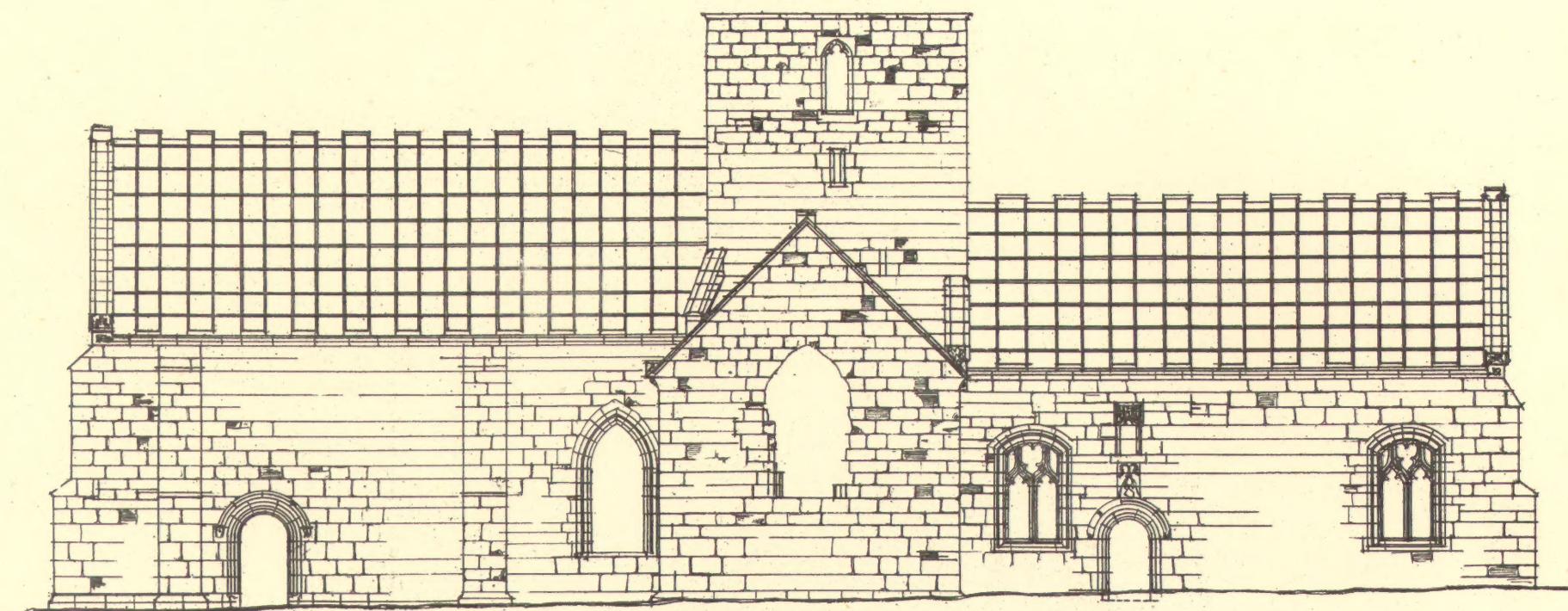
SECTION THROUGH CHANCEL ON A.B.



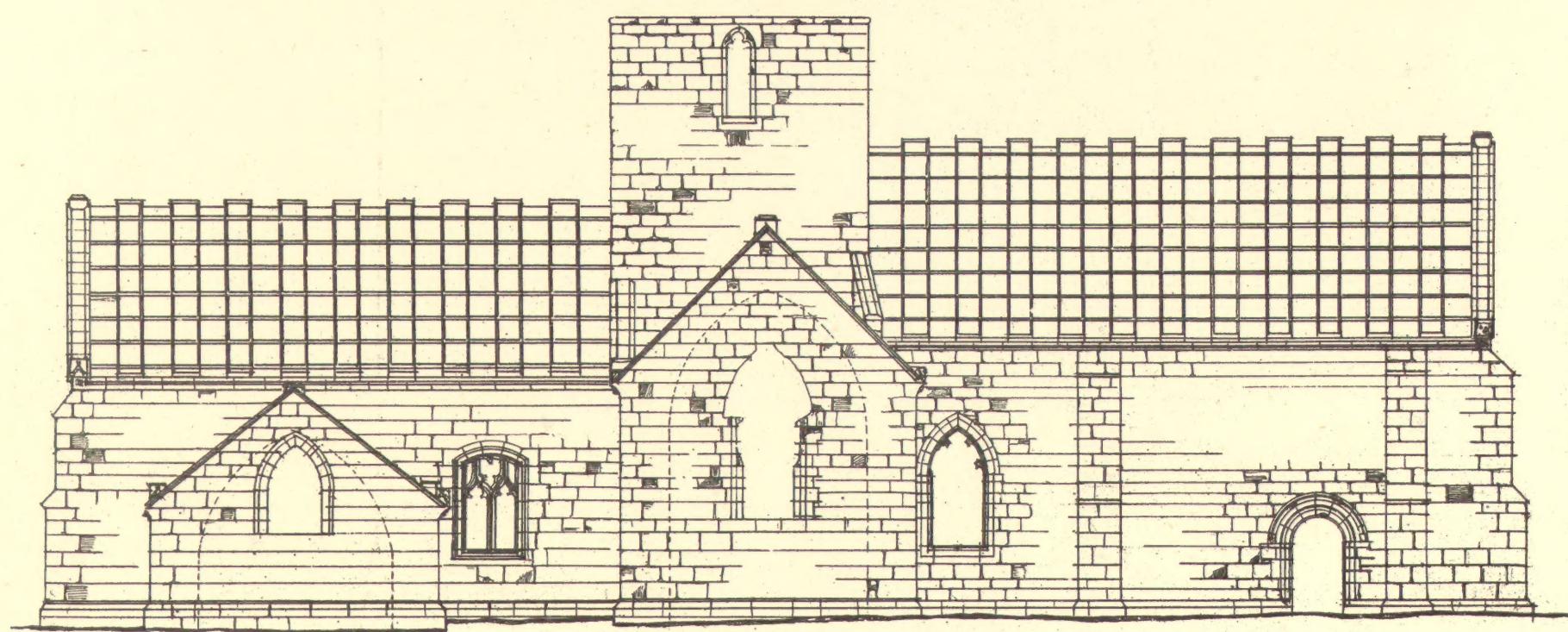
SECTION C.D. LOOKING WEST

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET.

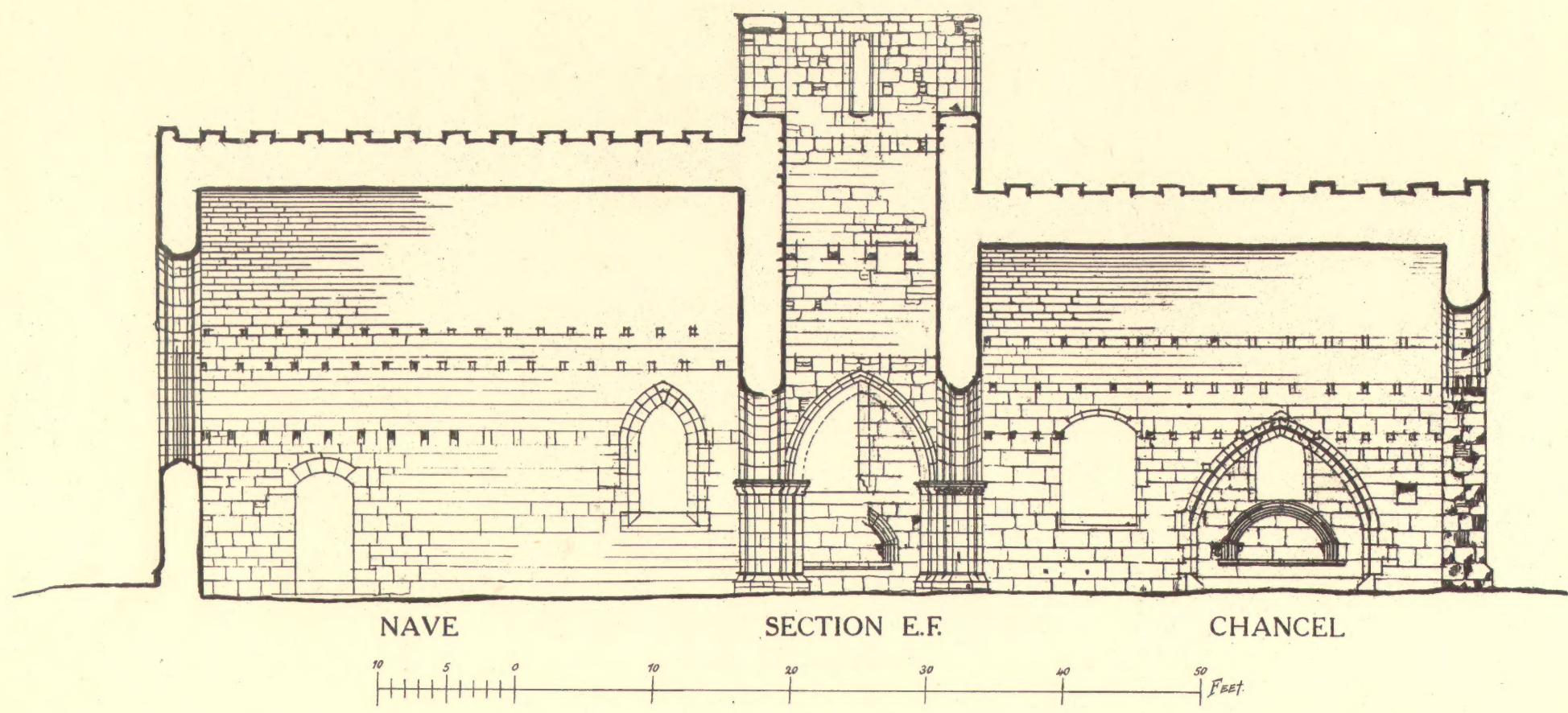
COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF DUNGLASS, EAST LOTHIAN.



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

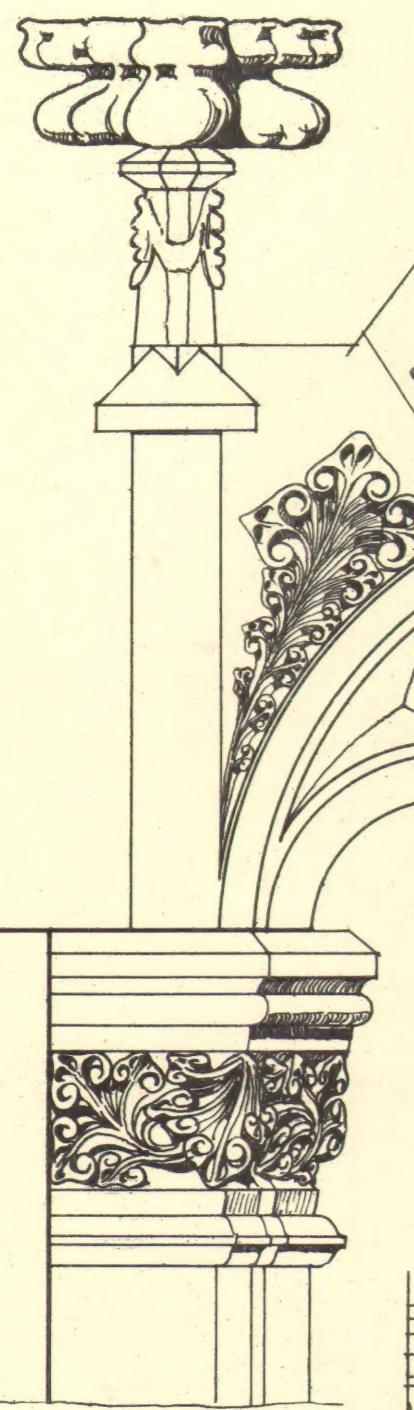


NAVE

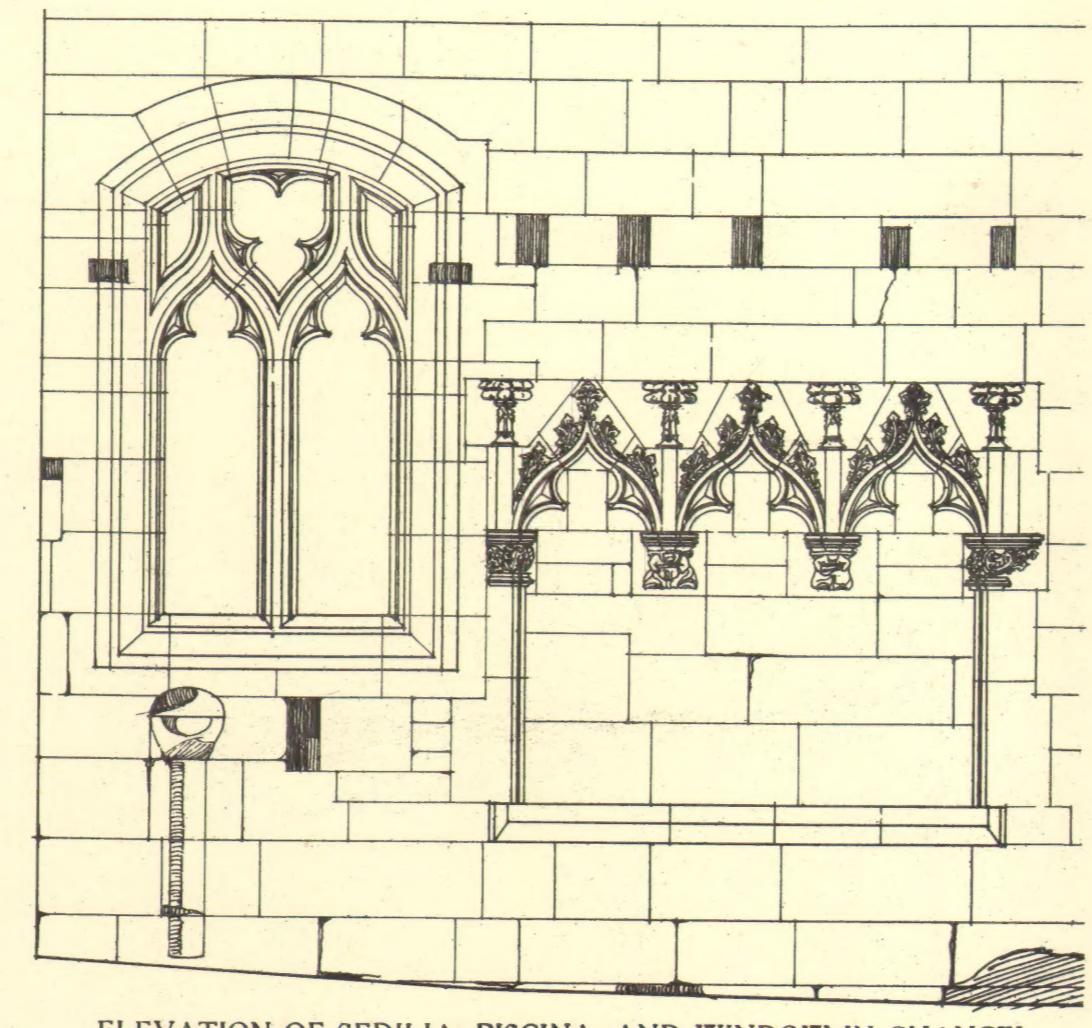
SECTION E.F.

CHANCEL

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF DUNGLASS, EAST LOTHIAN.

DETAIL OF CANOPY
OF SEDILIA

DETAIL OF CORBELS ON TOMB IN SACRISTY

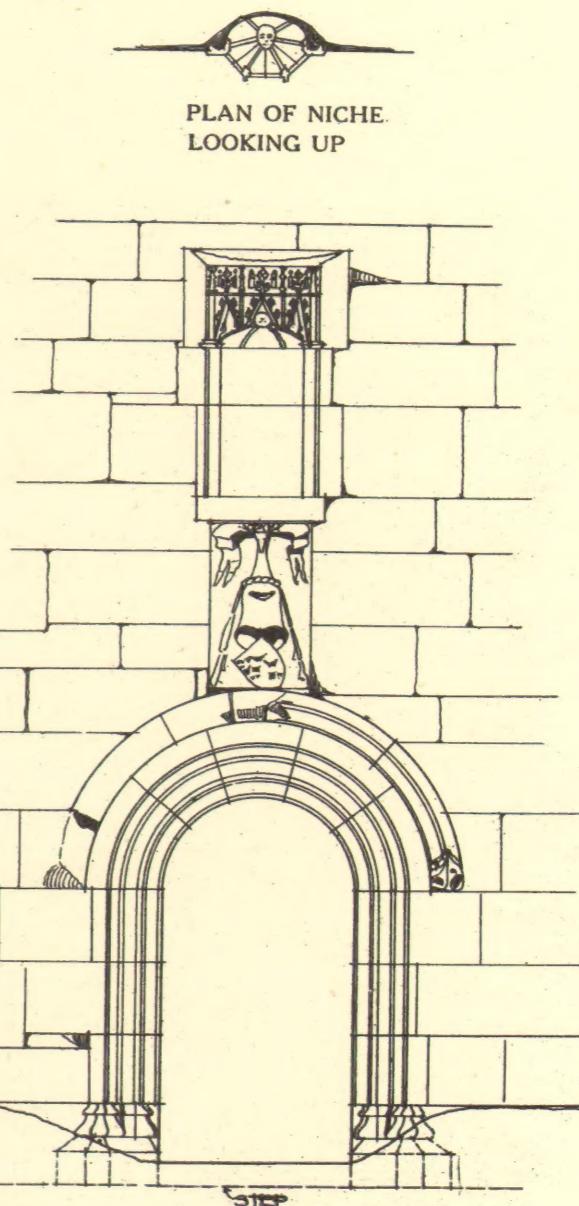
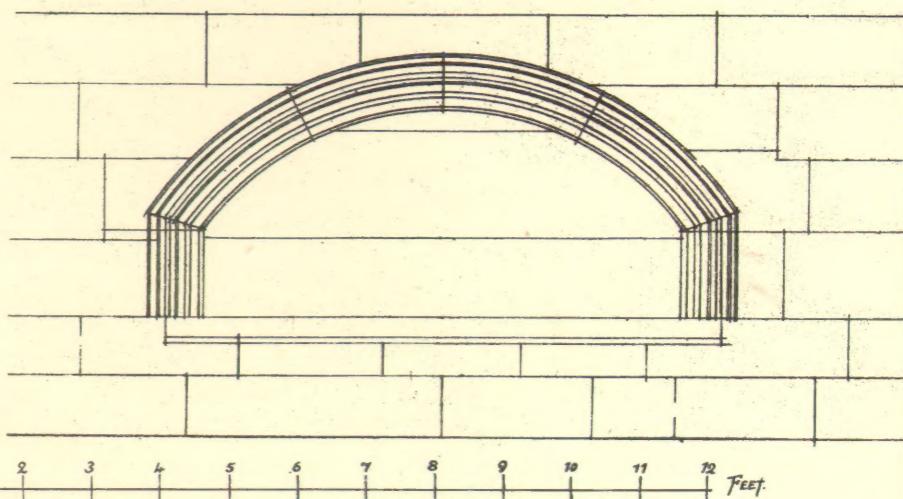
ELEVATION AND SECTION
OF TOMB IN S. TRANSEPT

ELEVATION OF SEDILIA, PISCINA, AND WINDOW IN CHANCEL



PLAN OF SEDILIA LOOKING UP

PLAN OF PISCINA

PLAN OF NICHE
LOOKING UPSIDE
ELEVATIONELEVATION OF PRIESTS'
DOORWAY TO CHANCEL2 6 0 1
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 FEET.